INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 94-- BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 20 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
A. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
21 Apr.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAa ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 „	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 „	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANa ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 „	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 „	MALOJA x ..		20,837
25 „	MALWA ..		10,986
1 Sep.	RAJPUTANA*		16,568
8 „	MANTUA ..		10,916
15 „	NALDERA* ..		16,088
22 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
29 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
6 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
13 „	NARKUNDA x		16,502
20 „	RAWLPINDI..		16,619
27 „	RAZMAK ..		10,602

@ To marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £130
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
2nd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,983
5th July	DUMANA ..	8'427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

26th April	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
27th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
3rd May	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan
25th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with COMORIN ..	for Australia
25th June	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
Connecting	at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	for Australia
7th July	†ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	NALDERA ..	Straits, China and Japan.
Connecting	at Colombo with CHITRAL ..	for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
EAST AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
20th April	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
21st „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
23rd „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
25th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th „	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
16th May	xKILUWA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru	5976	7th Apr.	20 April
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	20 „
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th „	11th May.
Hakodate Maru..	5303	7th May	20th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th „

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23783. Telg- "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	12th April	20th April
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	6th May
Borneo Maru ..	10th May	20th „
Sydney Maru ..	18th „	30th „
Honolulu Maru.	24th „	31st „
Sumatra Maru..	9th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 356.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA

A REJOINDER

By Mr. K. NATARAJAN
Editor, "Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction
By The Hon. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of the "Indian Review."

This is a scathing exposure of the many mendacious allegations of Miss Mayo against the character and aspirations of the Indian people and their social institutions. Mr. Natarajan charges Miss Mayo for freely indulging in half-truths and even untruths without any attempt to verify them. The criticisms of Miss Mayo's book by Dr. Margaret Balfour, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi form valuable appendices to this useful little publication. Sir Rabindranath Tagore accuses her of 'deliberate untruthful irresponsibility.' Mahatma Gandhi compares her book to the report of a drain Inspector. The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan in the introduction to the book hopes that this exposure of 'an atrocious injustice to an ancient people' will go to some extent at least in removing 'the malignant contagion of race hatred' that has been propagated by Miss Mayo's book, particularly at a time when the Indian people are fighting for self-rule.

Price As. Twelve.

Can be had of:—
G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
G.T. Madras.
All Higginbothams' Rly. Stalls.
All Wheeler's Rly. Bookstalls.
And all book-sellers in India, Burma and Ceylon.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under:—

Local Rs. 4/- Yearly;
Mofussil Rs. 5/- „
Foreign Rs. 7/- „

SINGLE COPY
1½ ANNAS.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Li Street, Mazagon Bombay.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 58

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

READ

What the Advertisement Manager, Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, writes under date Sept. 20, 1926:

"We have now reviewed the results of our advertising carefully in your province and are very pleased to mention that our advertisements in your paper brought us orders in large numbers by every post. These orders have come from the remotest parts of the Presidency and from good class customers. This evidently confirms your statement about the very large circulation and pulling power of The Hindu. We regard that advertising in your paper is profitable provided the articles are rightly priced and are of public utility."

The Best medium for Advertisements is

"THE HINDU"

Apply for particulars to
The Manager, Post Box 316, Madras.

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—CLERKS, knowing Limited Company's accounts and correspondence, only experienced need apply. Pay about Rs. 60. THE VIELOPHONE CO., near B. B. Matunga.
A 838

CH. KARUVAN AND CO. Chowa. Cannanore.—Wanted COMMISSION AGENTS for Canvassing orders in Cotton and Imitation Silk, piece goods Manufacturers.
A R838

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India) Ld., 8, Canning St., Calcutta—Invites application from respectable persons for the post of Special Representative on a salary of Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 as T. A. None need apply who has no organising capacity. Particulars on request.
A W.S.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LT., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED EDUCATED LADS, between 14 and 17, to learn the printing profession Monthly stipend to commence after six months satisfactory progress. Apply to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bombay.
A

WANTED AT NAGPUR.—A BRANCH SECRETARY for the C. P. Branch of the Company. Gentlemen conversant with office and agency organisation work should apply stating age, experience, past connections, credentials, etc. Preference will be given to university men with good family connections. Security deposit Rs. 2,000/- necessary. Permanent position prospects to good able man. Apply to MANAGER, ZENITH LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
30277

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A really first class STENOGRAPHER, who must be well up in English and able to take down notes in Shorthand at a minimum speed of 140 words per minute and transcribe and type accurately and quickly at a minimum speed of 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Apply at once to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, 38, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, with attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) giving references and stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience and service, maximum speed in shorthand and typewriting and minimum salary required. The selected candidate will after a personal interview have to join at once.
30253

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2-3 per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Make your servants clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs 4-2 each, Pyjamas from Rs. 1-12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1 1/2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2. Serviettes to match, size 24" x 24" Rs. 4-8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.
Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve Blue and Black stripes, 31" wide As. 9-6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4-12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5-12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3-6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Bombay, will be removed to their New Premises opposite Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, from the 23rd April, 1928.

Bombay, dated 16th April, 1928.
30275

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER TILE FLOORING FOR THE NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of Rubber flooring for the New Main Line Station Building at Victoria Terminus. The area to be covered is approximately 19,000 sq. feet.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Rubber Tile Flooring for the New Main Line Station Building, Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1928.

4. The result of Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, dated 16th April, 1928.
30279

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1637 of 1925.

Re: NOMANBHAI MULLA ABDULLABHAI POONAWALLA, Dawoodi Borah of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, formerly carrying on business in partnership with Ismailji Abdulkader and Mahomedbhoy Abdulkader (deceased) as Commission Agents in Hardware, Glassware, Toys, etc., in the name of N. M. A. Poonawala at Nagdevi Street and now doing the same business in his own name at the same place. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th June 1928 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

K. A. BHOJWANI
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 13th day of April, 1928.
30292

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 359 of 1928.

Re: POONAMCHAND TULSIRAM, of Bombay, Marwari Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadysheth Agiary Lane, Bombay: ..... An Adjuged Insolvent.

Ex parte: Messrs. KISSONLAL CHHOGALAL, a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed POONAMCHAND TULSIRAM has been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 17th day of April, 1928
30291

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE and KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced registered medical graduates for the posts of:—

(1) HON. SURGEON,
and
(2) ASST. HON. SURGEON.

Applications must be on prescribed forms to be obtained along with the terms of appointment from the office of the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, and must reach the undersigned not later than the 14th May, 1928.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
30287

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate for one share No. 85782 of the Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Abdool Razak Chotanbhai has been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to ABDOOL RAZAK CHOTANBHAI, Sagrampura, Surat.
837

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND MORE THAN A CENTURY OLD SOLID OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, ALSO MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE WHOLE BUNGALOW.

Property of Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Mayer, I.M.S., and others, at Warden Road, opposite Topkhana next to the Daver Hall.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), very valuable and handsome household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji, such as sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinnerwaggons, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, sweet toned piano and phonograph, iron safe on stand, English ice boxes, wooden and iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, wardrobes, dressing chival and tables, marble top tables, E. lamps and fans, E. ceiling fans, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs large size iron safe, on stand with master keys, very little used Singer sewing machine, Remington Typewriter, and very rare, handsome telescopic, French maker, made by Maple, large dining table, etc., etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Eqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2099 of 1927 (Umer Haji Usman vs. Mahomed Dada Alli and others) and pursuant to the consent decree, dated 9th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th April at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Chukla Street admeasuring about 75-5/9 square yards, registered under Collector's Old No. 638 New No. 6311, Old Survey No. 1020, New Survey No. 2133, Cadastral Survey No. 464 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 467(2) Street No. 184 and bounded on the East by Chukla Street, on the West by Dhoby Gully, on the North by the property of Haji Esmail Haji Oomar and on the South by the property of Amibai widow of Rahimtula Haji Essa now in the occupation of Vendor's tenants

This property realises Rs. 225 as rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1928, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 325 A; B; Case No. 63; Parel Bhoiwada Road.

Building St. No. 58; Case No. 505; Dadar Matunga Road.

Building St. No. 760; 761; 730; 800; Case No. 781; 808; 823; 961; Vadalla Village.

Building St. No. 3298; Sion Road.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CONRAD VEIDT
IN
A MAN'S PAST

TO-MORROW
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
As the Madcap Dancer who vamps her own husband
WITH
RONALD COLMAN
IN
HER SISTER FROM PARIS
THE SNAPPIEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ALSO
THE FILM OF THE GRAND NATIONAL 1928.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE EXPLOITS of THE EMDEN
have amazed the world and extorted the Highest Praise wherever shown!
PRODUCED UNDER THE AEGIS of the
GERMAN ADMIRALTY
with some of the Officers and men who originally belonged to that German Raider!

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE GAUCHO"
Laugh and the World Laughs with you. Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most stupendous production.

PATHE CINEMA
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.
TO-DAY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
THE KID

Third Week of
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S
"KARNA THE TRUEBATTLER"
Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Management:—Universal Pictures Corporation of India.
At 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m.
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
SECRETS OF THE NIGHT
The Greatest Laughing Mystery in years!
Prices Rs. 1/2 to As. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A great Historical Production
CATHERINE THE GREAT
featuring
GERTRUDE DE LALSKY
Scenes of Pomp and Splendour reproduced on an unparalleled scale.

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.

D. N. BHATTACHARJEE, ANDULBERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

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Bombay Samachar
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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE FORECAST—PRICES OPEN HIGHER BUT DECLINE—PROFIT-TAKING—COVERING MOVEMENT AT THE DECLINE—WEATHER OUTLOOK UNPROMISING—FUTURES 18 TO 9 POINTS HIGHER—SPOT 15 POINTS UP AT 20-50c.

New York, April 18.

The market was influenced at the opening by unfavourable weather reports, prices opening at a rise of 14 points. There was absence of buying and prices gradually declined 20 points from the opening level. Reports of unfavourable weather forecast with practions of wet climate over the Eastern belt stimulated short covering and a little before the close prices stood some 27 points higher from the low level. The close was firm at a rise of 18 to 9 points. Spot Cotton advanced 15 points to 20.50c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 13 points to 20c.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS

New York, April 18.	
Previous close	19.72
10 a.m. opening	19.86 plus .14
11 a.m.	19.76 plus .04
11-16 a.m. lowest	19.66 —.06
12 noon	19.72
2-55 p.m. highest	19.93 plus .21
3 p.m. close	19.90 plus .18

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from America dated 18th instant:—

Weather forecast again unfavourable. Market undertone firm.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th instant as under:

"Weather outlook unpromising. Looks higher.

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavouable weather forecast, later declined on realising and again advanced on covering by shorts."

Hentz:—"Government weather report continued unfavourable. Considerable replanting necessary because of very low temperature. Crop preparation is backward generally. General feeling here is bullish and likely to rule higher unless weather decidedly more favourable."

Munds and Winslow:—"Upward tenency. Favour purchases on all reactions."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The Daily News Record estimated total increase of acreage at 6.8 per cent.

The Government Weekly Weather Report issued on the 28th ultimo is as under:—

"While only a small amount of cotton has been planted in the Lower Mississippi valley States, much land has been prepared. Texas rainfall was light, and the early crop is recovering from the effects of the recent frost, the condition being fair to good, although growth has been slow in the south-western sections. Seeding is general in the south and central parts of the State, and has been scattered in the north-eastern parts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 18.	
May	20.02 plus .15
July	19.90 plus .18
October	19.69 plus .09
December	19.60 plus .10
January	19.53 plus .10
Middling Spot	20.50 plus .15

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 18-4-28	7569000	12177000
,, Yesterday do	9000	19000
Exports to date do	5987000	9369000
Stock at Ports 13-4-28	1620000	2268000
,, Interior Towns do	803000	888000
,, Liverpool 13-4-28	879000	1392000
Visible Supply. 13-4-28	4368000	6034000
Quantity in Sight do	12794000	17228000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 18.	
May	19.74 plus .11
July	19.60 plus .13
Middling Spot	20.00 plus .13

NEW YORK.

New York, April 18.	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
May	19.92
July	19.76
October	19.63
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
May	19.85
July	19.72
October	19.57
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
May	19.64
July	19.49
October	19.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 18.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 18.	
Demand Bills	488.00

LIVERPOOL.

AMERICAN SPOT PRICES RAISED 5 POINTS—MIDDLING AMERICAN 11.15d.—AMERICAN FUTURES 1 TO 3 POINTS LOWER—UNDERTONE QUIET BUT STEADY—EGYPTIAN FUTURES QUIET 13 TO 8 POINTS LOWER— EMPIRE FUTURES 5 POINTS HIGHER TO 2 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, April 18.

Very quiet conditions prevailed at the opening to-day in the American futures market with absence of demand. Offers of contracts were by no means free and prices fluctuated with practically no change till noon when they were quoted 5 to 6 points lower. In the later part of the session prices registered a sharp rally on unfavourable weather reports and firm opening of the New York futures market. At the advance there was some realising and the market closed barely steady at a decline of 1 to 3 points.

To-day's Spot sales were estimated at 8,000 bales. There was a firm demand and Middling American Spot quotation was raised by 5 points to 11.15d. per lb.

There was absence of active demand in Egyptian futures and prices closed at a decline of 13 to 8 points.

Empire futures ruled rather irregular, May closing 5 points higher at 10.71 but October declined 2 points to 10.44d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 18th instant:—

No precipitation, slightly warmer.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

4-25 p.m.: "Weekly weather report unfavourable due to cold and wet; early planted backward. Little propress in farm work except North Georgia and South Carolina."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Forecasted further wet weather in Eastern Belt."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, April 18. Opening	Closing.
April		10.68—.01
May	10.61	10.63—.01
June		10.58—.01
July	10.53	10.55—.01
August		10.47—.02
September		10.42—.03
October	10.35	10.37—.03
November		10.30—.03
December		10.30—.03
January	10.29	10.30—.03
February		10.29—.03
March	10.27	10.29—.03
April		10.29—.03
Middling Spot		11.15 pl.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 18.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 18.	
Scinde Fully Good	8.15
Scinde Fine	8.35
Scinde Superfine	8.55
Bengal Good	7.95
Bengal Fully Good	8.15
Bengal Fine	8.35
Oomra Good	8.45
Oomra Fully Good	8.70
Oomra Fine	8.95
Broach Fully Good	9.55
Broach Fine	9.80
Broach Superfine	10.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 18.	
April	20.34—.13
May	20.44—.13
June	20.54—.13
July	20.65—.10
August	20.63—.10
September	20.63—.10
October	20.94—.08
November	20.89—.08
December	20.89—.08
January	20.79—.12
February	20.77—.12
March	20.74—.12
April	20.74—.12
Skellaridisa F.G.F. Spot	21.05—.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 18.

Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	26-3|8
Forward	26-3|8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers s. 0\|8-1\|8d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, April 19.	Cwts.
Wheat	7,962
Linseed	24,211
Rape, Sai and Musatardseeds	1,596
Gingellyseeds	2,250
Poppyseed	660
Groundnuts	26,421
Castorseed	16,102
Rice	21,966
Myrabollams	850
Cottonseed	27,410
Mowrasseed	492
Gram	4,808
Joowar	5,303
Barley	655
Bajree	759
Coal	3,229 Tons.

BOMBAY.

MODERATE BUYING. NERVOUS LIQUIDATION. ORRICES BOUGHT BROACH A/M. LIVERPOOL REPORTS STEADY.

Bombay, April 19.

Following a further rise of 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 375|8 for Broach J.|A. delivery and improved to Rs. 376|4. At this level nervous liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 374|8. Offices bought Broach A.|M. delivery and prices gradually improved to Rs. 375|8. Liverpool opened quiet but soon improved to 6 points rise. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	369	8	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A	375	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	339	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	314	4	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 19.

There was very limited business and prices for Broach J/A. fluctuated between Rs. 375/ and Rs. 375/6. The close at 6-30 p.m. was as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	369/4
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	375
Fine MG. Oomra May	339
FG. MG. Bengal May	314

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19.	
April	228.30+3.30
July	233.50+1.80
October	238.40+1.00

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 19.

Bengal 314 May.
Broach 369 A/M.
Broach 375 J/A.
Oomra 339 May.

SPOT RATES.

			Bombay, April 19.		
Bengal	338	331	324	317	309
S. P.	336	329	322	315	307
Rajputana	338	331	324	317	309
Broach		385	350	373	368
P. A		403	398	391	383
K. V.		385	380	375	370
Dholera		380	370	371	366
Kalajin		385	380	375	370
Surat		443	438	433	428
Rajpipla		443	438	433	428
Navsari		468	463	458	453
Oomra No. 3	356	340	342	332	
C. P. No. 1	381	374	367	357	
C. P. No. 2	369	362	355	345	
Khandesh		336	326	316	306
Muthia			321	311	301

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 19.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,324	288,507	306,145
Central India	1,638	275,532	266,850
Barsi & Nagar	870	274,334	184,190
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,064	105,830	64,283
Berar	2,293	621,402	536,242
Central Provinces	675	273,473	219,423
Total Oomras	7,864	1,839,128	1,577,644
Dholera	3,516	119,061	122,068
N.-W. Provinces		63,060	54,218
Rajputana	119	41,923	43,300
Sind-Punjab	276	132,991	110,311
Broach	6,877	143,608	121,661
Coompta & Dharwar	1,513	42,477	60,227
Westerns-Northerns	882	12,829	27,441
Cocanada			403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	193	13,146	8,043
Persian	4	4,456	3628
American		32,947	145,913
Egyptian & African	1,052	35,755	39,196
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	51
Total	22,296	2,481,451	2,314,104

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 19.
1st Sept. to 12th April.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	5,839	463,792	227,619
Japan & China	7,250	735,430	1,130,913
Coast Ports	300	18,051	12,132
Up-country by Rail		67,093	73,567
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan		8,423	12,764
Total	1',389	2,292,789	1,456,994

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 19.

100 Japan T. Co. Berar 345/350
300 Japan T. Co. P. No. 367/360
200 Japan T Co. Khirakva 335/337
200 Forbes & Co. Katol 365 a
100 Fortes & Co. Jalna 315
100 Forbes & Co. Indore 315
100 Forbes & Co. Gendal 300
200 G. G. Kesha Broach 390
500 G. G. Kesha Berar 325/327
200 Patel & Co. Berar 329/330
100 Patel & Co. Akola 342
100 Patel & Co. Bijapur 360
100 Patel & Co. Nandura 342
500 Volkart Bros. Broach 384/387
200 Volkart Bros. Berar 325/327
200 Volkart Bros. Digras 357
400 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 313/316

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

	Bombay, April 19.		
Gold Ready	21	6	9
Vaishakh Delivery	21	6	9
Jaith	21	7	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	9
Sovereigns Forward	13	7	9
National Bank Bar	21	10	6

Tone quiet but steady.

SILVER.

	Bombay, April 19.		
Bar Ready	Rs.	60	0
Vaishakh Delivery	Rs.	60	0
Jaith Delivery		60	0

Tone.—Quiet.

London Tone.—India and China bought Steady selling was miscellaneous. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 19.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th May
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 May.
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 Monsoon
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 mos 1/6 1/4 April/May
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon.

NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274
Banks buying T T 272-1/2
Banks buying D D 271-1/2
Banks buying 3 mos. 287-1/2

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 822
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 130.
Banks buying 60 days 127.

HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling 60 days 137.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 175.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D W 154-3|4.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—:
New York|London 4.88-3|8 18th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 7|16 19th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 13|32 18th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 18th inst.
London|Belgium 34.94 18th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.33 18th inst.
London|Italy 92.50 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 18th inst. £4|4|10-1|2; 17th inst. £4|4|10-1|2.
Silver London Ready 18th inst. 26-3|8; 17th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Ready 18th inst. 57-7|8 17th inst. 26-1|4.
Silver New York Rady 18th inst. 57-7|8; 17th inst. 57-5|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 18th inst. 4-1|32 p.c.; 17th inst. 4-1|32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 18th inst. 4-1|2 p.c. 17th inst. 4-1|8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|4 per cent; 3 mos 5 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 19.

3 Months 4-1/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.o
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In good demand.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19.

	Delivery Contract April/May
	Ready
	Red leafy.
Bengal Superfine	325
Bengal Fine	320
Berar FG.	315
Sindh-Punjab Fine	320
Sinds-Punjab FG	315
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	360/65
Nagpur Fine	360/65
Yeotmal Fin	350/55
Arvi Fine	350/55
Amraoti Fine	340/45
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	340/45
Mulkapur Fine	335/37
Khandesh Fine	326/28
Muthia Fine	
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	375
Purna FG. GS.	340
Parbhani/Sailu FG GS.	
Indore/Dhajin Fine	355
Burwan Sanavad Fine	340
Surat	445 +75
Navsari	+45
Broach FG.	
Broach Fine	385 +155
	A./May
Westerns MG.	280 —2/3
Westerns HG.	
Cambodia	435
Miraj/Sangli	390
Compta Good	395 +27/8+25
Dhollera	—1
Kadi/Viramgam	+3

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 18.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery buyers 30|7-1|2.
Sept.|Dec. delivery buyers 31|9.

LINSEED.

London, April 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-6-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
April shipment Hull paid £15-13-9.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-12-6.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IMPROVED STRIKE SITUATION.

MODERATE RECOVERY.

Bombay, April 19.

MILL SHARES.

Following improvement in the strike situation and higher cotton quotations, cotton mill shares registered moderate recovery on short covering and closed with a steady undertone. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 393|12 and declined to Rs. 391|4 but improved on short covering to Rs. 396|4 and closed at Rs. 893|12, Fazal fluctuated between 860|- and 865|- and finally closed at Rs. 862|8. Pearls after moving between 566|4 and 571|- closed at Rs. 568|12. Century declined to Rs. 402|8 but closed steady at Rs. 406|2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 306|4 but declined to Rs. 302|8 on bear pressure, but soon improved to Rs. 310|- on short covering and bull support. The close was steady at Rs. 307|8. Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 84|4 but recovered to Rs. 85|8 and closed at Rs. 85|4. There was good demand for Alcock and Indian Cement. Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 1,150|- but declined to Rs. 1,143|12 on realising. Bundi, Tram and Steamer shares were steady.

SECURITES.

With a limited business, Government Securities ruled quiet but steady.

COTTON

Bombay, April 19. Paid up	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	372/8
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	893/12
250 Bradbury	225
100 Century	406/4
100 Colaba Land	127/8
500 Central India Pf.	510
100 Kurla	182/8
100 Crescent	166/4
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	600
200 Edward Sassoon	101/4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	862/8
50 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	400
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	120
100 Indian Bleaching	287/8
100 Indore Malwa	357/8
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	22
150 Khatau	95
100 Kohinoor	242/8
100 Luxmi Cotton	6750
100 Madhavrao Scd.	7
100 Morarjee	1875
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Mayer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	1860
200 New Great	272/8
10 New City	110
100 Pabaney	266/4
100 Pearl	568/12
100 Phoenix	395
250 Simplex	170
100 Sholapur	7325
50 Swan	135
100 Swadeshi	500
500 Tata Mill	65
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000
BANKS.	
127 Imperial	1467/8
127 Imperial	362/8
50 India	89/8
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	26:2
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank	4/2
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ad. Prantej	902/8
Amritsar Patti	138
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	93
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	710
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1000 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Anchra Valley	760
100 Alcock	421/4
125 Br. Burma	835
16 B. Burma No. 1	300
10 Br. India Insurance	8/12
8 sh. Burma Pet.	4/11
100 B. Tramway	152/8
50 B. Tramway	68
100 Bombay Steam	273/12
50 Bombay Telephne	46/12
10 Bundi Cement	23/6
200 Indian Cement	322/8
Central India Mining	16
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd	1
100 Katni Deferred	855
100 Katni Ordinary	241/4
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/6
10 Punjab P. Cement Pef.	14/4
10 Shivrajpur	36
75 Tata Iron Drd.	85/4
20 Tata Iron Defd.	307/8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	86/12
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	136
100 Tata Hydro	1143/12
100 Tata Power Ord.	36
100 Tata Power Ord.	581/4
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindhia Steam	16/12
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portlan Cement	14/4
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7112 p c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	96/2
100 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1050
100 1 p.c. Anchra Valley Pref.	11115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
560 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500 4-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	360

SECURIITES

Bombay, April 19.

3-1/2 prr cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-5.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2
5 percent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/9
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-12.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-14.

Forward Rates:—2nd May sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9 1945-55 Rs. 106/10
Tone of Market.—Steady fair demand.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 18.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	64-7|8
Copper Braziers	74-3|4
Yellow Metal	64-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21-5|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1|8
Tin English Ingot s	235-1|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 18.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-3 4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.06
T.T. Madrid on London	29.07
T.T. Milan on London	92.53
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 18.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	132-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	53-1|4
Eastern Bank	7-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	92
Conversion Loan	77-7|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-7|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-7|8
Consols	56-5|8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-5|8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes: May|June shipment paid 52|6.
Barletta Russo per 63-1|2 lb. Cargoes: April|May shipment sellers 54|9.
April|May shipment sellers 50|3.
Wheat South Australian:—
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 54|6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld).

	Muktsar, April 17.		
Wheat Ready	4	0	0
Wheat Har			
Wheat Asuj			
Gram Ready	3	6	0
Gram Jeth			
Gram Asuj			
Barley Ready	3	2	0
Barley Jeth			
Rapeseed Ready	7	4	0
Rapeseed Bisakh			
Rapeseed Jeth			
Rapeseed Bhadon			
Gwara			

	4	6	0
	4	7	0
2	4	12	0
	3	10	0
	3	10	0
	3	14	6
	3	2	6
	3	4	0
	7	8	0
	7	7	0
	7	12	0
	8	0	0
	2	15	0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment paid £9|3|9.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £18-15-0.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.).

Bombay, April 19.

Since we wrote last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	May	July.	Jany.
New York 11/4/28	19.68	19.55	19.20
Do. 18/4/28	20.02	19.90	19.53
	+.33	+.35	+.33
	May.	July.	Jany.
Liverpool 11/4/28	10.57	10.47	10.19
Do. 18/4/28	10.63	10.55	10.30
	+.06	+.08	+.11

The dominating factor during the week has been the weather in America, which is reported to have been too wet and cold. This would delay planting, would retard germination of what has been sown and the cold if severe enough would so injure young plants as to necessitate re-sowing. One never knows how much credence should be given to such reports especially when they come from America, but apparently the crop has not got off to a good start and warm weather is now essential. On the other hand there is still plenty of time to complete sowing operations and should weather conditions improve, and warmer weather is more than probable at this season of the year, the price now ruling should encourage the farmer to place every available acre under cotton. It will thus be seen that the weather during the next few weeks will play a very large part in determining the size of this year's American crop.

The American consumption figures for March were published at the end of last week. The following figures will demonstrate the amount of curtailment which has been taking place.

CONSUMPTION.

	For the month	Per day
March 1928	581,000 bales	25,700 bales.
February 1928	574,000 bales	25,500 bales.
March 1927	634,000 bales	27,800 bales.

Over the week local prices are about unchanged and there has consequently been a further widening in the parity between Bombay and America. Bombay prices are now under parity but so far this has not attracted the long looked for large export demand. The demand has been slightly better but is still disappointing. The local market has also been depressed by another Mill Strike in Bombay and about 20 Mills are now idle. Those in close touch with the position are of opinion that the Strike will not be of long duration and there is little chance of it becoming general. Until the position clears local Mills are unlikely to be largely interested as buyers.

Arrivals into Bombay continue heavy and this week's stock figure is expected to be nearly 11 laks of bales.

Now that we are on reasonable parity, Bombay prices will be largely influenced by fluctuations in America, and as we have pointed out above prices there are largely dependent on weather. However, as we think the odds are in favour of better weather from now on, we think our clients should take advantage of the present steady market to liquidate at least part of their holdings of ready cotton.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Association Ltd.

17th April 1928.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 7th April.

	1928	1927.
	Bales	Bales.
CALCUTTA	1590	2884
BOMBAY*	114594	68176
KARACHI	17707	17465
MADRAS	4015	7582
RANGOON	(a)	
TUTICORIN	3052	2061
	140958	98169

EXPORTS.

Week ending 7th April.

	1928	1927.
	Bales	Bales
CALCUTTA	638	1210
BOMBAY*	58563	66933
KARACHI	21280	30091
MADRAS	403	62
RANGOON	403	1154
TUTICORIN	62	
	81349	98553

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 7th April

	1927-28	1926-27
CALCUTTA	54883	69466
BOMBAY*	2286956	2211765
KARACHI	818283	628440
MADRAS	47764	73292
RANGOON	24030(a)	22803
TUTICORIN	15170	19164
	3247086	3025314

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 7th April

	1927-28	1926-27
CALCUTTA	23296	15109
BOMBAY*	1146090	1356950
KARACHI	508542	461210
MADRAS	36563	19619
RANGOON	40807	43188
TUTICORIN	19332	10422
	1774635	1905898

(a) to 31st March. *Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 16th April.

1928	1927
878	813

1st Sept. to 16th. April.

1927-28	1926-27
70971	40264

EXPORTS from KARACHI.

Week ending 4th April.

	1928	1927
UNITED KINGDOM	.....	.....
CONTINENT	.....	21321
CHINA	.....	.....
JAPAN	.....	27055
BOMBAY	.....	1997
U. S. A.	.....	.....
	.....	50373

1st Sept. to 4th April.

	1927-28	1926-27
UNITED KINGDOM	47081	25945
CONTINENT	279782	222552
CHINA	6950	61964
JAPAN	140538	161722
BOMBAY	71212	40682
U. S. A.	5324	5226
	550887	518092

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheats white 70-30	7	6	0
Wheats white Delhi Apl/May	7	10	0
Wheats white Sept.	8	0	3
Linseed bold Brown	10	7	6
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore April/May	10	9	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore. April/May	11	9	0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat April/May	11	9	0
Gingellyseed bold white	12	7	0
Poppyseed white April/May	17	2	0
Castorseed	9	15	0
Cottonseed	4	13	0
Groundnuts	11	7	6
Mowraseed	7	14	0
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	27	0	0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	27	0	0

Tone.—It is rumoured that recently there was large demand for wheat in up-country markets.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/6, Highest 50/10, Lowest 50/5/6, Closing 50/7/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening 52/15, Highest 53/3/6, Lowest 52/15, Closing 53/2/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/14/6, Closing 4/14/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 57/8, Highest 57/9/6, Lowest 57/6/6, Closing 57/7/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 19.

The Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 3 Annas per cwt. in Spot Prices and of about an anna per cwt. in Forward prices.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/2 per cwt. FBH.

S. S. Queda Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.

S. S. Cohinur Rs. 10/1-1/2 per cwt FBH.

Shipment March Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.

„ April Rs. 10/2 per cwt FBH.

„ June Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

„ July/Sept. Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.

„ Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.

Tone.—Firm.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 18.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 18.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. .. £4/4/10-1/2

LAST DAY LAST CHANCE

KRISHNA'S BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION

DEV-KANYA

"THE NYMPH OF GOD"

Featuring Miss Gulab & Mr. Nandram.

Beautiful Story--full of Fights & Love

TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M. DAILY 5, 7, 9 &11P.M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

BARDOLI GOING STRONG.

WOMEN AS ENTHUSIASTIC AS MEN

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS SOON EXPECTED

M. D. writes in "Young India":—

There is not much news from Bardoli this week, excepting that the people are going strong as usual and awaiting Government action with regard to the forfeiture cases, the period of notices having expired on the 12th April. Big demonstrations have become a usual feature, and meetings so many that one cannot afford to take detailed notice of them. The bulk of the population of the Taluka consists of Patidars, and as mentioned in a previous article women are much in evidence at these meetings of late. But they were mostly Patidar women. It was not quite usual for women of other communities to attend the meetings. The example of the Patidar women has, however, been catching, and at Sarbhon where the people are for the most part Anavils, Anavil women cast off their shyness, flocked to the meeting and presented Sjt. Vallabhbhai with Rs. 85-4-0 being their own collection.

The Patels are very much disturbed and seem to be concerting measures to state their own view of the case. Of course they and the Talatis are the men most in the know and if they choose to reveal the sins of omission and commission in which they have been participators they will have cleared their conscience and indirectly helped and served the popular movement.

Four members of the Legislative Council visited Bardoli some days ago, attended some of the mass demonstrations and were considerably impressed with the strength and solidarity of the people. They seemed to be anxious to hit upon some method of giving concrete and active expression of their sympathy with the movement but the result of their deliberations has not yet been definitely known.

THE RIGHT MOVE.

In the meanwhile the ticklish question of 'inam', long-lease and non-agricultural lands, in respect of which there could be no enhancement of assessment, and which had been for sometime exercising the minds of Sjt. Vallabhbhai and his co-workers has been settled. There was certainly no reason to withhold the revenue in respect of these lands, but possibly Sjt. Vallabhbhai and his co-workers were afraid lest their directions in respect of these lands should be misinterpreted, or even misrepresented, and lest in some cases there should be demoralisation. There being no such fear, the people now being thoroughly educated in the principles and details of the fight, they have now issued instructions to the holders of such lands to pay up the revenue, provided they are given receipts for the same and the amount credited duly in respect of the lands in question and no other lands.

It may be mentioned in passing that assessment on account of these lands does not exceed Rs. 8,756-12-0 out of a total reenue demand of over 6 lakhs.

It is likely that Sjt. Vallabhbhai may now find some difficulty with some of the landholders who resent the suggestion of any payment until the fight is finished but let us hope they will understand the spirit of the fight and lose no time in carrying out the instructions from headquarters.

Meanwhile Government are also up and doing. Attachment and forfeiture notices have been tried, apparently without result. The Deputy Collector the Mamlatdar and the Mahalkari who have been bearing the brunt until now will heave a sigh of relief that the superior service has now been mobilised to strengthen their hands. The Commissioner of the Division and the Collector are now camping at the district headquarters and measures are being concerted for finding the best means for making the coercive processes effective. We are informed that the Talatis and the Patels will be armed with more summary powers of house-breaking and attachment, and that Government are moving heaven and earth to find purchasers of the lands which would be forfeited to Government. Pressure is said to be brought to bear on griculturists in the neighbouring Baroda territory and some missions also are said to have been approached with tempting offers of land in the rebellious Taluka.

SEASONED WORKERS.

People know Sjt. Vallabhbhai and his methods of work fairly well by now, but some of his co-workers are not as well known as they ought to be. Amongst them are seasoned soldiers like Sjts. Mohanlal Pandya Ravishankar Vyas, and Dr. Chandulal Desai. All the three were in the orefront of the Kheda Satyagraha in 1918, and all the three had the good fortune to lead the Gujarati contingent f Satyagrahis that went to Nagpur for Civil Disobodience and were imprisoned in 1923. They won golden opinions of the authorities concerned for their exemplary behaviour in jail, especially Sjt. Ravishankar who never fought shy of the hard and grinding toil that was imposed on him. Ravishankar's name is a household word in Kheda, especially Borsad Taluka, and though he has no giant body and carries not even a stick in his hand, robbers and dacoits and corrupt police officials are said to tremble at his word. The extent to which he has reduced his wants to a minimum is almost incredible, his nobility and gentleness are equalled only by his bravery, and his commonsense is as great as his book learning is little. At a meeting in Surat specially held for expressing sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagrahis, Sjt. Ravishankar said:

"To-day is the Jallianwalla Day. I am wondering how the hardy Punjabis took those insults lying down. Possibly they had been helpless victims of the emasculating education that the Government have been imparting to the Indians. They had become so timid that many would not dare to submit true statements of their case when Gandhiji went there for inquiry.

"What then is national education? I am an unlettered villager and you need not be afraid of my inflicting a dissertation on national education on you. It is certain that that education is something quite different from what we are having now-a-days. In this connection I remember an incident of 1921. I had been to see Gandhiji on some business. The Vidyapith was being discussed and the intellectuals of Gujarat were there. The question being discussed at the moment I went was about the principalship. I did not quite follow the discussion, but one thing has remained in memory. When every one had had his say, Sjt. Vallabhbhai said, 'If no one is available, I should be willing to serve as principal. I shall at least teach the boys to unlearn what they have learnt,' and there was a peal of laughter. Most of them of course took it as a joke, but Gandhiji laughed at the fact that the rest had taken it so.

"We have seen since a number of schools coming into being and also disappearing like mushrooms. That was because they were different from the Government schools in name. The teachers in those schools had not unlearnt what they had learnt from Government, in fact they knew Government, they did not know national education.

"Well, he whose suggestion was laughed out that day has opened a school in Bardoli where he is educating 88,000 people. They are learning to unlearn or to forget the Government that has unmanned them. He learnt his lessons at the feet of one who had unlearnt his orthodox learning, and he is now the principal of the great school in Bardoli. I am but a monitor there. The first lesson is finished, the second lesson in suffering and self-sacrifice has just been commenced. Their text book is the soil of Bardoli, days and nights are the pages in it and the daily happenings are the lessons."

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19th April 1928.

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.932 inche (.086 above normal.)

Barometer correct at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.782 inches (.044 abov normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. Barometer in past 24 hrs. + .074.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 p.m. 91.7.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 p.m. 75.5.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 90.3 (1.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 75.6 (0.6 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 61.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. calm.

Velocity of wind 0 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 128 miles per hour.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky) cloudy—10-5.

Earthquake. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory this morning (9 S. T.).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 19.

Barpeta, Strachen, Busreh.
Belgowan, Leslie, Calcutta.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.

Britania, Erskin, Liverpool.

April 20.

Indus Maru, Iwasa, Kobe.
Genoa Maru, Kamekuwa, Karachi.
Queda, Smith, Rangoon.
Vasna, Maclean, Busreh.

LOADING.

April 19.

Steamer Clan Ross for Dunkirk.
Steamer Rinda for Madras.
Steamer Ridderkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Mirzapore for Kobe.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Belgowan:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Belgowan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakla, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Indus Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indus Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Genoa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer, Genoa Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Queda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Rajputana:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Rajputana, 9,415 tons, Captain Cadiz, is expected to arrive here to-day from London with the outward mails of the 5th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

April 19.

S. S. Rawalpindi for London:—9 bdles carpets, F Ismailoff; 17 bales fox and wolves skins, Cox and King Ltd; 11 bales carpets, Cox and King Ltd; 1 pkges carpets, Cox and King Ltd; 6 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd; 18 bdles carpets, H Azizullaoff; 7 bdles lamb skins, H Azizullaoff; 1 bdle carpets, R Beheram Bros; 2 bdles skins, H A M Sawal; 14 cases bristles, B Lawrie and Co; 15 bales cow hides, M Ladak; 56 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co; 13 bales goat skins, M Ladak; 33 bdles carpets, W Raffeoff; 32 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoi; 22 bales cow hides, A H L Tharia; 17 bales cow hides, and 1 bale sheep skins, F F Campbell and Co; 2 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd; 75 cwts deer horn, M M Bhuta and Co; 20 bales cow hides 2 bales goat skins, R Meherally and Sons; 16 bales cow hides, H Metha and Co; 5,500 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—60 bales cotton, R Devehand and Co; 5 cases Mica splittings, Wallace and Co; 5 cases condiments, M M and Co; 50 cwts cashew nuts, Tamboli and Co.

For Canstantinople:—60 cwts pepper, Thakersey and Ltd.

S. S. Britania for Liverpool:—54 bales wool, V Oomersey and Co; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 292 cwts rice dust, N V Velmohomed; 10 bales wool, P Roojeebhoi; 4,600 cwts ground nut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 5 bales wool, G Arbuthnot.

For Marseilles:—2 pots Palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Canterbury for Liverpool:—10,100 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 60 bales cotton, C Dawjee and Sons; 52 cwts dill seed, J Doyal; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee.

Ranenfels for Humburg:—300 cwts ground nuts, K M Nathoo; 3,000 ground nut oil cakes, R Meherally and Sons; 27 cases bristles, National Bank of India; 110 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 10 cases dried casings, Ad Meyer and Co; 275 balse cotton, Schroder Smidt and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton, B Cursondas; 45 cwts ground nut oil cakes, W H Martin.

For Ghent:—360 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 53 bales cotton, Italinda Cotton Co.

For Antwerp:—245 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros.

For Baltimore:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—62 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Svartei for Middlesbro:—1000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

For Hull:—2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 31,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 10,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Lutlallow for Varna:—17 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

NEW CROP LATE

We have received the following weekly Cotton Market reports dated 19th inst. issued by Messrs Vardhman and Co. Cotton Brokers, Bombay:—

America:—In the last week cotton has exhibited a very firm undertone as a result of rather sold out condition and delay to new crop progress imposed by abnormally low temperatures and frequent rains. A rise of 35 points has been registered for July position in the face of development of labour trouble in American mills.

The speculative activity is broadening with more confidence in higher prices and heavy long liquidation is easily absorbed by new buyers. This change in sentiment is based on two reasons namely strong position of the old crop and unfavaurable start of the new crop.

The position of the old crop is unquestionably strong as the weekly into sight figure is 1,55,000 bales at the end of the last week against exports of 1,01,000 bales. The visible supply showed a reduction of 1,29,000 bales during the week and the total world's visible supply of American cotton on the 14th inst. figured 43,68,000 bales against 60,72,000 bales last year on the same date. Thus total season's takings by World's spinners now amount to 1,19,97,000 bales against 1,34,88,000 bales last season during the same period. These figures have created hopes of fairly large consumption at the end of the season leaving a very small carryover.

The early ideas of a substantial increase in the acreage and large sales of fertilizers are offset by unfavourable weather experienced so far over the entire cotton belt. The Western Belt is not completely relieved from droughty conditions and the Eastern Belt had further rains delaying plantation. Recently the cold weather which ranged all over the cotton belt reduced the boll-weevil emergence, but seriously affected germination and it is understood that replanting will be necessary over a large area. At any rate the effect of the favourable weekly weather report proved of little importance. It is possible that a favourable turn of weather may improve the out-look of the new crop, but as it is, now the crop is late.

On the whole long-side is preferable and we advise purchases on substantial reactions.

Bombay:—During the week, labour sthike in some mills influenced, enormous long liquidation and bear pressure causing a sharp break in values which showed a nett fall Rs. 4 in Broach July-Aug. contract which is quoted to-day at Rs. 375-10.

Increasing stocks already had its nervous effect among the local operators and prices reluctantly followed the firmness of American cotton. The development of labour strike threatened substantial decline, but better advices from America and improving out-look of the strike, gradually imparted confidence. Owing to considerable liquidation of the long interest the technical situation is materially improved and with tenders of a thousand bales against Broach April-May hedge contract so far the situation is gaining strength against bears.

The parity has further widened and as far there are no signs of any material improvement of demand but beyond doubt our cotton is cheap and attractive, which may draw the attention of foreign consumers, if prices of American cotton improve further. While we have a favourable opinion of the market we advise purchases on dips for moderate profits.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—

July/Sept. per cwt. 14/3.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 14/4-1/2.

C and F Bombay:—

July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4.

C and F Karachi:—

July/Sept. per cwt. 14/4-3/4.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

JEWEL of MEWAR!!

Do You Know? The Great incident occurred in Bright History of

MEWAR!!

Who Maintained! The Glory and Saved the life of the Prince of

MEWAR!!

FOR ALL THESE SEE

JEWEL of MEWAR!

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the mails of April 5, due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 21.

Consumptives Homes Society Annual General Meeting, Seva Satan Building, 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 21.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Journalists Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 22.

Meeting of St. Mary's Old Boy's Association, at St. Mary's Scouts' Parade and Camp Fire, 6-30 p.m., annual general meeting, and Social Gathering of Old Boys.

MONDAY, April 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Results of Intermediate Examination, in Commerce, B. Com. Examination and Intermediate M.B., B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Masonic Church Service, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.

RAM BAUG FANCY FAIR.

Fancy Fair at Ram Baug near C. P. Tank that was to have been closed to-day (Friday), will remain open for public up to 22nd instant, from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The offices of the Bombay Shroff Association will be closed to-day (Friday), on account of the sad death of Sheth Jambubhai Dalsukhbhai of the firm of Messrs. Chhaganlal Kasturchand.

LECTURE ON ISLAM.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Kalicharanji Sharma Moulvi Fazil will deliver a lecture on "Islam is not a missionary religion."

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS SPORTS WEEK.

The celebration of the Sports Week of Municipal Schools will come off to-day, (Friday), at 5 p.m. (B. T.), in the Gilder Tank School compound, Lamington Road, when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Chairman of the Schools Committee will preside and distribute the prizes to the winners in the Annual Sports.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

The annual general meeting of this Association will be held on Saturday, (21st instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the rooms of the Association. Members are requested to be present in time.

MATUNGA FREE HINDI CLASS.

The Free Hindi Class which was hitherto conducted in the South Indian Association rooms, has been removed to the new premises at Seth Velji Lakhamsi's compound, Matunga, G. I. P. The class will as usual begin at 8-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

Members of the Common Jury who were summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend again on Tuesday, the 5th day of June 1928, at 11 a.m.

Members of the Special Jury need not attend the Court any further during the current Sessions.

CONGRATULATION TO DR. G. V. DESHMUKH.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, there will be Pan-Supari and Congratulation to Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, in honour of his being elected as Mayor of Bombay, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Sangrahalaya Hall, Bhaijiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

B. E. S. & T. COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, in their monthly statement of earnings for March 1928, state:—

Electric Supply, earnings for March 1928, Rs. 7,86,119, total earnings up to the end of March 1928, Rs. 22,63,763; Traction (Trams & Omnibuses), earnings for March 1928, Rs. 5,90,187, total earnings up to the end of March 1928, Rs. 17,39,747; Increase over same period last year, Rs. 3,09,391.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th May.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 14th instant, arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay Mails of the 14th instant, ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 18th instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from London of the 12th instant, arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Iho, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 25th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tokushima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st instant, instead of 19th instant as advertised.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Gita in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Miss M. Katherine Davis, Secretary, the Children's Aid Society, will deliver a public lecture on Saturday, (the 21st instant), at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statue, on "Reclaiming Youth at Umerkhadi" when Captain Jos. Alban DeSouza, Professor of Physics, Grant Medical College, will preside.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

St. Mary's Old Boys' Association will hold a meeting at St. Mary's High School, on Sunday, (22nd instant), at St. Mary's Scouts' Parade and Camp Fire at 6-30 p.m. to be followed at 8-30 p.m. by the annual general meeting and Social of Old Boys and friends. St. Mary's Bland will be in attendance.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND MARRIAGE TO BE RESTRAINED

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY HUSBAND

An application to restrain her husband's second marriage was made before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court yesterday by Narbadabai, a minor Hindu girl.

The defendants are Keshavlal Nathmull the husband, and his father and mother. The parties are Agarwal Marwaris. Narbadabai stated that when she was married to the first defendant, the latter had agreed that he would not marry again during her life time. In breach of that agreement, her husband was going to marry another girl very shortly. She, therefore, prayed that an interim injunction may be issued against her husband to restrain the marriage.

His Lordship ordered a notice of motion to be issued against the defendants with a short dated summons returnable on 8th May.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

SCHOOL BOY DIES IN HOSPITAL

A serious accident took place on Thursday afternoon on Hornby Road near Crawford Market when Syed Ismail Syed Ibrahim, a fourteen year student of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School was run over by a taxi. The boy was carried to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he died last night.

VINAYAK SAVARKAR'S HEALTH

RUSH OF VISITORS

A correspondent writes:—

Since the arrival of Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in Bombay there is a great rush of enthusiastic men at his residence. People from distant provinces such as C. P., Berar and Karantak are daily coming to see him. A daily average of two hundred visitors gives a concrete proof of his popularity among his countrymen. General resentment against the callous restrictions imposed upon him by the Local Government was reflected on the blooming faces that eyed upon him with high expectations. Owing to severe chill he is lying in bed since Wednesday and his doctor has advised him to take a complete week's rest. Visitors are, therefore, expected not to disturb him till he is restored to good health.

CONDEMNATION OF POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS

ALLEGED ATTACKS ON CONGRESS WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala. Messrs. Bradley, A. A. Alve, R. S. Nimbkar, S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, and Lalji Pendse will give information about the present Mill Strike. Resolutions will be passed condemning the assault by the Police on the Congress Secretary, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar and workers yesterday at Dadar.

"MR. HORNIMAN'S IMAGINATION RUNS AMOK"

CURIOUS POINTS OF ORDER

DEBATE OVER APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

The Municipal Corporation on Thursday discussed for an hour the question of the appointment of the Commissioner and adjourned till Monday without coming to a definite decision. The Government of Bombay in a letter had informed the Corporation that they had appointed Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., for a period of three years and that as Mr. Dalal had gone on leave for eight months Mr. Clayton would continue to work till his return.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram at the last meeting proposed to agree with the arrangement while Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee with a request that should prepare a representation to be submitted to the Government that the Corporation do not approve of the appointment of a Government official as Commissioner.

There were a number of points of order raised and the whole time was spent only on the discussion of points of order.

Dr. E. Moses resuming the debate submitted that the Government in their communication had not told the Corporation who Mr. Dalal was beyond stating that he was an I. C. S. Then the Government had not given any reason as to why Mr. Clayton's services were not continued or why Mr. Kirpalani was not appointed who had proved a popular Commissioner. He thought it was not wise to part with the services of Mr. Clayton at this juncture if not for three years for at least one year. He therefore moved an amendment that the Government should be informed that the appointment of the Commissioner should vest in the Corporation; that the Municipal Act be amended in that direction and that pending such amendment Government should reappoint Mr. Clayton as Commissioner.

As no one seconded the amendment it fell to the ground.

IMAGINATION RUNS AMOK.

Mr. B. G. Horniman at this stage enquired if Mr. Mody or any Councillor was in order to give advice to the president privately on any point of order.

President:—Mr. Mody has not told me anything privately.

Mr. Horniman: I would not have raised the question had it not been for the fact that he was speaking to you.

Mr. Mody:—I wonder when did Mr. Horniman hear me addressing you, Sir, or saw me coming up to you. Mr. Horniman is allowing his imagination to run amok. (Laughter).

President:—I think the house would be well advised in not taking any notice of this. I explained to Mr. Horniman and he ought to have been satisfied with what I said and so also Mr. Mody. I said Mr. Mody had not said a word to me. I hope the house is satisfied.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai raised a point of order as to whether the original proposition was in order.

President:—It is not in order to raise the point now. It should have been raised immediately after the proposition was moved.

Mr. Balubhai said under the Act the Commissioner could only be appointed for a period of three years and the arrangement proposed by Government to re-appoint Mr. Clayton on the understanding that he should resign after eight months was a circumvention of the Act to which the Corporation should not be a party.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker raised a point of order that the last part of the proposition relating to the reappointment of Mr. Clayton was out of order. He thought the arrangement was legal.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram submitted hat the point of order could not be raised at that stage. He submitted there was othing illegal in it.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also thought that as Government had actually re-appointed Mr. Clayton for three years, the proposition was in order.

IF MR. CLAYTON REFUSES?

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai strongly objected the understanding. if any, arrived at between the Government and the present Municipal Commissioner. What would you do, he asked, if Mr. Clayton refused to resign after eight months.

Mr. J. B. Petit contended that there was nothing in the section to prevent the Commissioner to make arrangement with Government.

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out that it was not for the President to decide that the action of the Government was illegal. He thought the best course was for the councillors to decide the question and reject the proposal.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin said the Government had shown them the courtesy of enquiring from the Corporation their opinion and there was nothing objectionable in it.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the arrangement of the Government was in contravention of the Act.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner said under Section 54, Government had the right to remove the Commissioner from Office during the term of his Office with the approval of the Corporation. Government now asked the Corporation to approve of the arrangement and there was nothing suspicious about it.

The President ruled that the point of order should have been raised at the earliest stage of fthe debate. He saw the illegality of what was proposed to be done but he thought the remedy lay in rejecting the proposal.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then raised a point of order whether the Commissioner could take part in the debate in which he was an interested party.

President: The rule you want to lay down is a wholesome one but the Commissioner had dealt with the question in an impersonal way.

Mr. Horniman:—You have not understood Mr. Nariman's contention.

President:—Under Section 36 (T) the Commissioner can take part in the debate as a councillor. It is for the House to ignore his remarks if it so chooses. But he has a right to speak.

Mr. Horniman:—I don't think you have understood Mr. Nariman (cries of "order, order").

Dr. S. P. Mehta:—Mr. President, you ave already given your ruling. Is any councillor entitled after that ruling to rise again and speak on the same point of order.

President:—No councillor is justified in doing that.

MR. HORNIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Horniman then moved another amendment that the Corporation did not approve of the arrangement proposed and requested the Government to select some one for the appointment who could take up the post directly on the expiry of Mr. Clayton's term of office; and that the Corporation placed on record their opinion that the appointment of the Commissioner should be amended without delay so as to vest the power with the Corporation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. J. Murzban enquired if the latter part of the amendment was in order.

The President ruled that the second part was not in order.

At this stage further debate was postponed till Monday.

TRAGIC DEATH OF RY. EMPLOYEE

A correspondent writes:—

"The death occurred by accident, under tragic circumstances, in the early hours of the 1st instant at the Chalisgaon Railway Station, of Alexander Vincent Saldanha, a young employee of the G. I. P. Railway (aged 20) while he was on duty in the Nagpur Mail between Bhusawal and Manmad. The poor lad was taken up in the Crew Department of the Rly. just a week before the sad incident. It appears that while the train steamed in at Chalisgaon, he alighted from it before it came to a dead stop with the result that he slipped and fell between the foot-board of the compartment and the platform and his legs cut up by the wheels. He was immediately removed to the hospital where his legs were amputated and every effort was made by the Surgeon-in-Charge to save his life. But the poor boy succumbed to the injuries after lingering for a few hours. The thanks of the sorrowing parents and brothers of the deceased are due to the Surgeon and Mr. Harvey the Officer in charge of the Crew Department, and the other railway officers who were very sympathetic to the brother of the deceased, also working in the railway at Bhusawal, and rendered every assistance on the occasion of the funeral.

RAILWAYMEN ON STRIKE

RIOT REPORTED FROM BALITKRI

CALCUTTA, April 99.

The occurrence of a riot this morning is reported from Baltikri Station in the Howrah Amta Light Railway in consequence of the strikers of the Bankra Workshops holding up a down train. As a result of a telegram from the Station Master to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, stating that at Baltikri Station some strikers of the Bankra workshops were blocking the railway line and were not allowing trains to pass the District Magistrate arrived on the spot and found that hundred strikers were sitting on the railway line. Police also arrived and tried to persuade the men to leave the line and allow trains to pass but the men did not listen to them. Thereupon the police pushed the men from the line. The men then began to throw stones. A Sub-Inspector of Police was injured by brickbats and Inspector Hopwood and also some police constables were hit by stones.

The police have arrested four men and a case under section 147 I.P.C. on charge of rioting has been instituted. Trains are normally working.

It is reported that a saloon was burnt on Wednesday at Kadamtala Station which is nearby but it is not known how it was burnt.—A. P.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INDUSTRIES

ONLY SALVATION FOR INDIA

MR. KHAITAN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

"Our only salvation lies in the development of our industries. We cannot afford to remain single. We must follow in the wake of other advanced countries who have found their own salvation in industries" said Mr. D. P. Khaitan addressing a gathering of students on "Modern Industries and opportunities to Indian youths" on Thursday evening at the Students' Britherhood. Mr. H. P. Mody presided.

Introducing the lecturer of the evening the Chairman said that Mr. Khaitan was a prominent figure in the commercial life of Bengal and was a member of the Legislative Council.

In the course of his interesting lecture Mr. Khaitan considered the subject from two points of view, namely, economic development of India and the problem of unemployment which was strongly raging among the middle classes of this country. The question of unemployment had assumed very serious proportions in Bengal and notwithstanding the great progress in industrialism in Bombay, unemployment was equally acute here.

SOCIALISM IN INDIA.

Here the speaker reminded the audience of the times when India had a net work of industrialism in every village, town and city. India had its village communism, quite different in every respect from the communism and socialism that was being preached and practised in Russia. The needs of the whole nation were being supplied from her cottage and home industries. Not only did the villages supply the needs of the nation, but at one time India was predominant in exports and manufacturing goods. He then referred to the period when India came under British rule and since then he added India had not progressed towards Industrialisation in the sense that other countries had advanced.

Analysing the causes of this set-back the speaker said the foundation of industrialisation rested not only on the brain power and manual labour of the country, but on the banking and transport facilities provided and a good system of currency.

The speaker said it was common knowledge how India's industries were crippled by the foreign Government. He referred to the minute of Dissent of Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Indian Industrial Commission's report which revealed how the weaving industry of Bengal was kept down and in fact helped to disappear by cutting the hands of the weavers.

The speaker then went on to examine if the Government had done anything to develop Indian industries. To launch an industry, he said, it was necessary that large amount of capital should be available not only for the construction of the factory and erection of machinery but production on a large scale in order to be able to compete with foreign manufacture.

THE TWO ESSENTIALS.

Continuing the speaker said cheap transport facilities and uniform an dunchanged currency system were the two essential requisities for the advancement and progress of Industry. He had come to the conclusion that the Government had done nothing to encourage Indian industries but on the other hand put impediments in the way of its development.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Coming next to the question of unemployment he said, the only remedy was industrialisation of the country which would open new channels for young men. The number of posts in Government and other services were limited and restricted and all young men could no tbe accommodated. "It seems to me that our only salvation lies in the development of industries" he added. In conclusion the speaker appealed to the youth to go in for an industrial career and divert his attention towards its development. There were so many industries which could be worked profitably in India and that would help the economic betterment of the country.

Mr. Mody warmly endorsed the sentiments of the previous speaker and exhorted the students to carry on consistent and sustained agitation towards rapid development of the industries in the country. He appealed to them to take interest and help every Swadeshi enterprise notably. Indian shipping, banking, insurance and textile industry.

GOSPEL OF HUMANITARIANISM

NEED FOR ITS POPULARISATION

HUMANE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

"The Indian by his religion and training is no doubt a humanitarian from his very birth, but there is need to rationalise the principle and put it on broader foundation so as to make it an active principle guiding his behaviour towards the lower animals". This was the inspiring message of Mr. M.R. Jayakar read at the public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Thursday evening to celebrate the inauguration of the Humane Education movement and the Juvenile League of Mercy movement started under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MAN.

Reading the report of activities Mr. J. N. Mankar said:—

"To-day we meet here to celebrate the inauguration of Humane Education movement and Juvenile League of Mercy movement undertaken by the Bombay Humanitarian League with a view to inculcate humane notions in the minds of the future citizens who are now in our schools and colleges. This being a move in the interest of humanity it is primarily necessary to realise that "man by his very power of self-conscious determination brings himself nearer to the expression of the Divine Consciousness itself, nearer to that spontaneous action which is characteristic of supreme life evolving itself in matter". He has thus a greater responsibility and a higher and more immediate destiny. Holding such a superior but responsible position in the creation, it behoves man to act just in a way as would not frustrate the purpose of God in creating him so.

It is gratifying to note that eminent educationists of Europe and America duly acknowledge ere long the great necessity of imparting "Humane Education" in schools and colleges. The late Dr. William O. Stillman to whom goes the credit of being a father to this solid movement, has a fitting memorial of his untiring efforts in this direction, in fact the movement has gained ground not only in America, but in other countries also. It is due to him and his efforts that the Bombay Humanitarian League which is closely connected with that Association, was inspired to educate public opinion in its favour in India for the last two years and has now undertaken a vigorous propaganda of organising the "Juvenile League of Mercy" in High Schools.

We earnestly draw the attention of the public to the very educative value of this movement as also the noble ideal of good citizenship and Humanity, underlying it. Humane Education is generally understood to mean the awakening and fostering in the mind of the young, of the principles of justice, fairplay love and kindness to every living creature presenting the ideal of all-embracing universal sympathy. We leave it to you to imagine how great a reform is possible if this branch of education were made an essential part of education that is being imparted at present in our country.

GOSPEL OF HUMANITRIANISM.

Messrs. Swami Narayan, Prof. T. D ajra and Messrs. G. G. Mahadeva, Phadnis having spoken, Mr. Brelvi wound up the proceedings with a short speech in the course of which he laid stress on the need of spreading and popularising the gospel of "humanitarianism".

Messrs. Bal Gandharva Master Vasant nd Kavi Bhogilal, two talented musicians entertained the gathering before the commencement of the meeting.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	April 19.
Previous Closing Rate	19.90
To-day's Opening Rate	19.84
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	19.86
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	April 19.
Previous Closing Rate	10.55
To-day's Opening Rate	10.56
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.59
Difference	plus .04
Broach Expectation	375 0 0

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Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
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Nervous Debility
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in either of the two forms:
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Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj
Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
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BOMBAY, 2

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1928.

A RICKETY BRIDGE

The "Pioneer" is pursuing its scheme of a Viceroy's Commission for "bridging the gulf" with an earnestness and tenacity worthy of a better cause. The scheme as such has fallen flat on Nationalist India, as it was bound to do. But the "Pioneer" professes to have noticed a "remarkable change of attitude" on the part both of its Indian contemporaries and many Indian political leaders, towards the question of Reforms enquiry since the publication of its scheme. We would like to know who those leaders and contemporaries are. Nationalists, indeed, welcome the change of attitude on the part of the "Pioneer" towards the Simon Commission and in particular the way that paper has exposed the futility of the Commission and its preliminary visit to India. They are also glad that at least a section of the Anglo-Indian Press has come to realise that no Commission has any chance of success which is not acceptable to Indians. But no Nationalist within our knowledge, who has once declared for boycott has approved of the "Pioneer's" scheme. The scheme is well-intended, but it does not, as it cannot, meet the point of view of Indians. Briefly, the scheme is that the Viceroy, by virtue of his power as a representative of the King-Emperor, should appoint a Commission of seven Indians from among a panel elected by the Central Legislature and that this Commission should work in conjunction with the Simon Commission and on parallel lines. The "Pioneer" is at great pains to show that the Viceroy has a right to appoint a parallel Commission, that it can function as such and that, above all, it will be fully representative of the people of India.

We shall briefly examine the main features of the scheme, partly because of its academic interest and partly to show that it cannot satisfy the Indian point of view. As regards the question whether the Viceroy has the right to appoint a parallel Commission possessing equal rights with the Parliamentary Commission, the "Pioneer" contends that under the present constitution of India the Viceroy is not merely the agent of the Secretary of State for India and adds:—

"If the Viceroy is to do his duty towards the Government of which he is the head and to the people whom he rules, he must be prepared and is, indeed, empowered by the spirit of the Constitution, to take up an attitude which is directly opposed to the dictates of the Secretary of State for India. If he is not, and if he is merely a decorative Post Office for the transmission of a Lord Birkenhead's orders, an Indian Legislature and an Indian Government depending even in the present small degree upon the support and good-will of Indian political opinion is nothing more than a farce and a sham."

These splendid sentiments have an importance even apart from their connection with the Constitutional enquiry. We agree that under the spirit of the present Constitution of India the Viceroy should be less controlled by the Secretary of State for India than before and should be more amenable to the opinion of his Executive Council and the Central Legislature. But in practice the Viceroy has, willingly or unwillingly, joined the Secretary of State in flouting that spirit and the opinion of the Legislature, witness the fate of the Reserve Bank Bill and the Skeen Committee's Report, to mention only two recent incidents. The Legislature is already a sham and a farce and the Viceroy suffers himself to be a "decorative Post Office." In these circumstances, when the King-in-Parliament has once appointed a Commission to make the inquiry with such assistance as it can get from the Indian Committees of Legislature working with it in a subordinate capacity, it is idle to think that the Viceroy will, even if he can, appoint a rival Commission, which can be anything more than the Indian Committees referred to above. Assuming that the Viceroy will appoint some sort of Commission, how can it compel the Simon Commission to work in conjunction with it on equal terms or to submit to a joint report of all the Commissioners? If the Viceroy's Commission is to function independently as a rival body and submit a separate report to Parliament, apart from the waste of energy and funds over the duplication of effort, what assurance is there that Parliament will give the same value to its report as to that of its own Commission?

The "Pioneer" makes capital of the feature that the Viceroy's Commission can be made fully representative of India. But India wants not only that the Indian section of the enquiry should be fully representative, but that it should have at least equal power with the British section guaranteed to it. We have always held the view—and we notice that the view is widely shared now—that neither the Viceroy nor Sir John Simon can guarantee that equality, even if he wishes it, that no concessions given to Indians by the sufferance of Sir John or the Viceroy can constitute such equality, and that only that body which created the British section of the enquiry can give equal status to the Indian section. All that the scheme of the "Pioneer" does for Indians is, as Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer said, to give them "admission into the parlour by the back-door." But the days are gone when Indians could be satisfied with such condescension. If the "Pioneer" really wishes to "bridge the gulf," it should give up its stunt which has only novelty to recommend it, and join the Indians in their demand for a genuine Round Table Conference or its equivalent. The equivalent may be either the appointment of seven representative Indians on the Commission or the guaranteeing by Parliament of equal status to the Committee of the Central Legislature. On the need for bridging the gulf all sensible persons are agreed and the "Pioneer" may be thanked for trying to bring home that need to those who ask, like jesting Sir John, "Is there a gulf?" But the "Pioneer's" bridge is as rickety as Sir John's.

SCULPTURES IN METAL

Education, particularly in art, cannot be left by a nation eager for an unfettered growth, as a problem to be determined by agencies apparently benevolent but alien in spirit and interests. The point or rather points of view of Indian art have been, hitherto, enunciated and examined by a considerable number of those outside the country attracted by its inexhaustible artistic heritage. Their outlook and judgment have been, no sane intelligence need dispute, of immense assistance to those willing to appreciate its ancient culture. If the culture is to be considered, as it is so often considered with foolish perversity, as a dead record of the past, the point or points of view thus enunciated or examined would acquire an academic interest of importance only for those who cultivate indulgence in empty intellectual pastimes or luxuries. The point or points of view may be approved or disapproved. They derive their validity from comparative estimates of art achievements of the times that have been history. But if the artistic achievements of the country are to be, as they should be, recognised as the living source of inspiration for future efforts, we cannot afford to rest content with the easy platitudes which merely approve or disapprove of what is being said or done outside the country. For history, the outlook and judgment of those outside the country would be valid only in so far as they are fruitfully applied to the concrete problems which confront the workers, in this country, striving for national reconstruction in art. The problems exist as hard, indisputable, realities. They cannot be ignored or avoided. They cannot be solved by blessings, sympathy or benevolence from outside. The education of the intelligence and understanding of the people towards a clear perception of the positive values inherent in the nation's artistic heritage is, in every sense of the term, a national task.

Mr. O. C. Gangoli's small volume on "Southern Indian Bronzes," (Rupam Office, Calcutta Rs. 2-8), the first in the contemplated series of "Little Books on Asiatic Art," is, for this reason, a welcome beginning. He has described the origin, historic and ritual, of the sculptures in metal generally recognised as "Southern Indian Bronzes." He offers to the "religious passion" of the Cholas and to the Siva worshippers of the time the tribute for the "bronzes" which survive as our artistic legacy. Their demand had, the author says, "its supply and had brought into existence and kept alive with unstinted patronage, an organised guild of skilled sculptors and bronze founders, commonly known as 'sthapatis.' These sculptors generally associated themselves in villages solely populated by them." In the village of Swamimalai, on the Cauvery, "there still exist a group of families who have been practising the art of image-making in bronze and in stone as a hereditary profession for generation past." Who is to maintain now "the only remnant of the old school?

Mr. Gangoli explains also the iconography of the images in Southern India. He speaks of the formulas and measurements employed for the images and refers also to the old process of bronze casting. The principal districts where the images are to be found at the present day are, he says, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, North and South Arcot, Salem and Ramnad. The Madras Museum has, he adds, the largest collection of the sculptures. All this information, along with the numerous illustrations and diagrams in the book, are, certainly, of practical help to the student who begins his study of the subject. Presumably, Mr. Gangoli will, in the second series of the "Bronzes" he intends to publish, develop more precisely his ideas about their place in the evolution of Indian sculpture. His refusal "to associate any of the metal images with any of the monuments of the Pallavas" even, as he remarks, "on the basis of style" is, consequently, premature if not altogether unconvincing.

LIFE INSURANCE AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

HOW TO POPULARISE INSURANCE.

(By RAO BAHADUR V. GOVINDAN, B.A., F.Z.S, MADRAS),

Things move very slow in India, and it cannot be otherwise circumscribed as we are with obstacles raised by vested interests, confronting us in any direction we turn our face. Insurance business is one which has been thus very much handicapped, and it is therefore a matter of great satisfaction that the leading lights on Indian Insurance business met in conference recently in Bombay, discussed various aspects of it, and concerted measures to carry on propaganda to popularise it among Indians on proper lines. That life insurance is a vital problem not only to the individual, but for the economic welfare of the country, has not yet been grasped even by the intelligentsia in the country. There are many reasons why it is so, and though do not wish to dwell on this subject at present, a little introspection on the part of the Insurance Companies will reveal to them the fact that their sub-agents and canvassers are not carrying on the work always in the interests of the beneficiaries who are ignorant of the terms and conditions governing the policies which have been issued in their behalf. More of this later on. My present object is to tackle the question as to the best way in which the benefits of life insurance can be brought within easy reach of the man in the village. One hears a lot now-a-days on the subject of rural reconstruction, welfare work in the villages, but I wonder whether any attention has been paid to the problem of getting the lives of villagers insured. My study of the subject spread over many years, convinces me that the co-operative Societies which have been organised in the villages will serve as the best means for achieving this object. Of course, if we have insurance organisation registered under the Co-operative Act for this purpose, it would be better, but in the absence of such an organisation, the next best thing is to get the lives of the members of rural Co-operative Societies insured with some of the existing well established Insurance Companies.

THE SCHEME.

My scheme is a simple one. I know there are Co-operative Societies and Societies, but for my scheme I would select a decent Society which has been carrying on its work satisfactorily for a period of five years or more, and which has efficient human material at its back. Such a Society should select a well established Insurance Company, and offer to serve as its agent in the area over which the Co-operative Society carries on its operations. The Society will carry on all the duties just like any other agent of the Company, on the same business terms and conditions as are granted to the ordinary agents. It will persuade its members who are mostly ignorant of the benefits of life insurance, to take policies and give all the necessary help and advice in getting policies which are not only safe and sound, but also suited to the capacity of the individual concerned. After the policy is accepted it will collect the premia as they fall due, which in the case of most of these villagers will be only small amounts, and remit the same to the Company. It may so happen that at times, the insured member is nor able to pay the premium owing to illness or other causes over which he has no control, and then the Society will lend him the required amount, and recover it from him later on, as any other dues from him. As the policy goes on maturing it becomes a very good asset to the member, and the Society may even take that as additional security for the loans which it gives to this member. Even in the case of a defaulter, the Society does not lose any thing as the surrender value of such policies will be sufficient to reimburse the amount which it has lent to the member by way of payment of premia on his policy.

ITS BENEFITS.

Numerous are the benefits which this scheme confers on all the parties concerned. First of all the Insurance Company has as its agent a co-operative body which is under the control of the Government Department, and whose accounts are audited by Government Auditors. Secondly the individual member of the Co-operative Society who takes out a policy through his Society, can take loans from the Society on the security of his Policy, instead of having to depend on two of his friends to stand as sureties for such loans; moreover if it is an endownment policy of 20 or 25 years he will see even before he dies, the provision which he has made with very little effort on his part, for the benefit of his family. Thirdly the Co-operative Society is benefited not only to the extent of the commission which it earns by acting as the agent of the Insurance Company, but it actually enhances the credit of its members, even outside its scope as a lending institution. Thus the Co-operative Societies will be the means of carrying the message and the benefits of Insurance to the men at the plough, the men at the looms, and generally to the working classes all over the country. It will also raise the Co-operative movement in the estimation of the public, because at present people think that these Societies are organisations which enable people to tide over temporary financial difficulties by small loans, and nothing more. I earnestly hope that the humble scheme which I have indicated above will attract the attention of the Standing Committee of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, and they will improve upon it. Their Presidet in his concluding remarks stated that "they were out to play the game, and would play it to success," and I have no doubt. that the public will also respond to their call with all the enthusiasm and co-operation it richly deserves.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

GOVERNMENT'S STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

To the protagonists of no help to the decadent textile industry in India we may commend for perusal and calm cogitation the well-considered observations of Mr. H. E. Thomson made in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It was in reference to the serious position of the Lancashire Cotton industry that he observed that "If the Government placed any value on the confidence and trust of the business world they must do something tangible this year (1928). It was the business of the Government to find ways and means of doing it. They had the right to insist that it be done etc."

THE CONTRAST.

To some extent, but not, of course, to the full magnitude of the worsening plight of the Indian textile industry, Lancashire textiles of the coarse and medium qualities have to face a slackened demand but unlike the Government of India, the British Government does not apathetically "watch and see" but has been taking measures to accelerate export of British factory productions most significantly under the Export Credit Facilities (1921) and the Export Credit Guarantee schemes (1926). Under the last-named scheme the Government Department concerned has at their disposal £6,000,000 to back bills drawn on foreign importers to the extent of 75 per cent. of the invoiced price. Though the scheme had a trial of only six months' working, guarantees were given to the extent of the huge sum of £1,250,000. It is interesting further to find that by far the major part of it covered the course of textile exportations of cotton and woollen fabrics. No wonder that inspite of the higher taxations heavy local rates and overcharges and burdensome social services the British textiles so helped are making their way into Indian markets in increasing quantities.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

The British exporter has thus the immense facility of three-fourth of its price paid immediately on export of goods at a lower rate of interest and with so low a premium rate of 10s. per cent. It is, however, a remarkable coincidence that the inauguration of the scheme synchronises with the tardy removal of the Cotton Excise duty the age-long tribute of penalty India was compelled to pay in a way to competing Lancashire textiles and those of the Eastern ally also. The Governments of the mighty rivals ever and anon set in motion schemes which reduced interest charges, extended long term credit facilities and with the export guarantees the State vouchsafed against risks of bad debts and allay the exporters' apprehension of integrity on the part of the foreign importer and

(Continued on page 11).

Notes of the Day.

Round Table Conference.

In an open letter to Sir John Simon Mr. Fenner Brockway suggests that Sir John should boldly ask Lord Birkenhead to empower the Commission to call a Round Table Conference with representative leaders of India. Mr. Brockway warns Sir John that if he is content with evidence from officials and "denationalised groups" without coming to agreement with "the main forces of Indian life", he would never effectively solve the problem he is engaged in. It is clear that Mr. Brockway means a Round Table Conference for a full settlement of the constitutional issues. It should be equally clear that the Commission cannot call such a conference without being specifically empowered to do so by the Cabinet on behalf of Parliament. In spite of Lord Birkenhead's reiteration that Sir John had full discretion in determining his procedure, the latter could not have converted the Commission into a part of the Round Table Conference as suggested now by Mr. Brockway and previously by the Congress. But even with the limited sphere of discretion Sir John did not go far enough to conciliate public opinion in India. Now that he may be presumed to be sufficiently impressed by the Indian position, we trust, he will accept Mr. Brockway's suggestion. It may yet save the situation.

A. E. S. High School.

The authorities of the Aryan Education Society's High School, one of the best known schools in Bombay, have, we understand, served notices on many teachers in the school dispensing with their services without assigning specific reasons but promising to re-instate them if they accept some conditions. Among the conditions are the following: "I shall not concern myself directly or indirectly in any activity which may be undesirable in your opinion. I agree that if you do not approve of my work or conduct at any time during the period of my service in your school you may dispense with my services even without previous notice and that I shall not be entitled to demand any reason or explanation for the said action of yours. I agree to deposit with you a sum of Rs. . . . . only or my one month's pay for actual service . . . which I shall forfeit if I leave the service before the expiry of the period of my appointment." It is a clever but hard bargain that is being negotiated. It may be an easy task in these days of unemployment to bring hungry graduates to their knees. But the terms—we have quoted only a few—are hard, needless and unfair. The school has done well without such conditions these thirty years or more. We would like to know what has made them necessary now.

Rank Abuse.

Earl Winterton's replies to questions in the House of Commons about the Maharaja of Nabha were most perfunctory. He only sought to cover a bad case by indulging in reckless allegations. He stated that the Maharaja had engaged himself in propaganda associated with notorious agitators and had spent considerable sums in press campaigns some of which were of the most virulent and untruthful character. The main question which he had to answer was whether any real wrong was proved against him in a Court of Law or any other properly constituted judicial body. Government had not done so but had deported him without a trial under a barbarous law. It is cowardly to make allegations against a man who has been unlawfully deprived of his right to defend himself in a Court of Law. Earl Winterton had the audacity to add that the discontent caused in India was only among "notorious and disloyal agitators". If so, there must be millions of "notorious and disloyal agitators" in India.

Mill Workers and Drink Evil.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji regarding the extent to which the drink evil has spread among our mill-workers and its reaction on their efficiency. The figures which Mr. Lalji gives are very revealing. They disclose a very deplorable state of things, but the conclusions which Mr. Lalji draws hardly do justice to the workers. It is true many of the mill-workers are addicted to drink but in this matter the majority of them are more sinned against than sinning. A benevolent Government places the temptation of drink nearest their door and, in the absence of decent housing arrangement and any counter-attraction provided by the Municipality, is it surprising if the temptation becomes irresistible to many workers exhausted by the day's hard work? Nor is it fair to blame the Labour leaders as Mr. Lalji does; for there is not a single responsible Labour leader in Bombay who is not alive to the enormity of the drink evil and has not demanded its abolition by legislation.

"PRESENT MILL-STRIKE ILL-ADVISED"

PLIGHT OF INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

LANCASHIRE PROTECTED AT INDIA'S COST

GOVT. VAGARIES OF HIGH EXCHANGE

MR. J. A. WADIA INTERVIEWED

"The root cause of the present industrial depression is the 1s. 6d. ratio" said Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia in an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" on "Textile industry". As a keen student of textile problems and a Director of over 13 mills in Bombay, Mr. Wadia's views carry great weight. In an exhaustive study of the subject supported by facts and figures he explained to our representative how the present exchange adversely affected the Mill industry.

STRIKE ILL-ADVISED.

Regarding the present Mill strike he said: "All I can say is that the workers are guided by ignorant leaders who have no interest in the industry. I consider the strike as most ill-advised and the sooner it ends the better for both capital and labour".

EFFECT OF IMPORTS ON PRODUCTION

Speaking of the difficult times the Mill industry was at present passing through he said: "The mill industry is passing through a very grave crisis owing to the Government having fixed the exchange from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. It has stimulated imports and has penalised the cultivator and the manufacturer. It stands to reason that when a man gets an article cheap he consumes more. Take the instance of a manufacturer in Lancashire. He sells you goods say worth £100 at 1s. 4d. He sells you the same goods to-day for £100 and does not make more money out of you. But what happens in India is that the consumer gets £100 worth of goods at 1s. 4d. for Rs. 1,500 while at 1s. 6d. he is paying for the same goods Rs. 1,350. In other words he gets an advantage of 12 per cent. with the result that more foreign goods are called into the country and somebody must go short. Of course no country in the world thinks of penalising its producers at the expense of the consumers but in India every thing is topsy turvy. It will be found that when exchange went up to 2 shillings our imports of piecegoods and yarn, which on an average come to 70 crores per annum, went up to 102 crores. When exchange fell and then began to rise our imports rose again to Rs. 83 crores. All this excess of imports is telling on our production".

A FRANK STATEMENT.

"Lancashire industry is a protected industry. There is no such thing as free trade in Lancashire. They protected their industry and are protecting it to-day by compelling India to be on so called free trade basis and this is very well known to them. I was carrying on a very warm controversy in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" in the year 1912. I wrote four letters to it and the Editor reviewed them editorially every time Evidently these letters must have drawn the attention of politicians at home since Mr. Bonar Law in one of his speeches delivered in London at the time said that he did not wish to be a hypocrite. He wanted India to be a free trade country for the benefit of England since England had done a world of good to India and in return for the eminent service India must remain free-trade to England. Apparently perturbed by this frank statement Lord Crew who was then the Secretary of State for India in one of his public utterances said that Mr. Bonar Law was not to have said that free trade was for England's good. He should have said that it was for the good of India, otherwise it would be putting great strain on the loyalty of India. To this Mr. Bonar Law replied that he would not tell Indians a falsehood.

EFFECT OF THE RISE IN EXCHANGE.

People have hardly any idea of the great harm done by the rising of the exchange. It has enriched the rich; it has put more money into the pockets of those with a fixed income but it has beggared the producer, and in the word producer I include manufacturer as well. It is said that Sir Basil Blackett put out finances in order and that he has produced surpluses for the last five years. If I am allowed to rob I can be the richest man in Bombay and possibly in the whole of India. Sir Basil Blackett was asked during his term of office as to the increase in direct taxation after the armistice. He said it was about Rs. 43 crores per annum. Now if we take 12 per cent more which is the indirect taxation by the rise in exchange it is about Rs. 17 crores more. In a similar way we have to pay 12 per cent more as railway charges. For services rendered worth one rupee I now give 18d. instead of 16d. This makes about Rs. 12 crores more for the Railway Co.

DEPLORABLE POSITION OF RYOT.

The position of the ryot is again deplorable. He is ten times worse than the manufacturer. He has no balance sheet, and if he has one the world knows nothing about it. The manufacturer at least gets some compensation. He buys his cotton 12 per cent cheaper, his stores are 12 per cent cheaper and his machinery is 12 per cent cheaper. But the ryot has no compensation unless he drinks champaigne, whiskey or brandy or uses various other luxuries which we import from abroad. In my opinion 80 per cent of our imports are luxuries. All imported piecegoods and yarn to the ryot are luxuries. He does not need them. The other day, I saw in an Anglo-Indian journal a review of the trade of the last year in which it was said that exports fell by 20 per cent and imports fell by 2 per cent and it said that the value of raw material in the world had depreciated. This is half truth. If we had exchange at 1s. 4d. the fall in our exports would have been only 8 per cent instead of 20 per cent now. The poor ryot is hard hit and is worse off than the Indian manufacturer.

PRODUCERS' LOSS.

The producer not only loses in the Commodities exported but also in the commodities sold in the country. Take for instance cotton. India exports about 40 lakhs bales of cotton and the producer loses 12 per cent on that but India only consumes 20 lakhs bales and again loses 12 per cent on that. Thus there is a complete transfer of wealth of the poor and the "Statist" in its issue of the 5th November 1892 has made this point very clear. Sir Basil Blackett has balanced his budget but heaven alone knows at what terrible cost. The ryot is supposed to be indebted to the extent of Rs. 600 crores in British India and Rs. 200 crores in native India, or Rs. 800 crores in all. If he was paying an interest say of Rs: 100 crores he has got to pay Rs. 112 crores to-day. In fact there has been a transfer of wealth from the dumb ryot to others white or brown who are always better off than he.

HOW THE NEW RATIO AFFECTS INDIANS.

But here is what the "Statist" says in its issue of the 5th November 1892: "If the purchasing power of the rupee was raised by 20 per cent land tax and other taxes payable to the Government would likewise be raised, so would all commodities due at the time the change was made. In other words every banker, capitalist or user would find his property so far as it has been lent out to others increase by 20 per cent and of course official salaries would be enhanced. In the same way there would be a sweeping transfer of property from the producing working millions who create the wealth and prosperity of the Empire to the servants of those millions or the parasites who play upon them". This is clear enough and comes from a paper of the position of the "Statist". But here is a paragraph from the "London Times" In its weekly summary dated March 17, 1927 it says: "Those interested in the import trade naturally took the other view, for the higher figure is as great an advantage to the import trade as the lower figure would have been to the exporters. It is very unusual for a country to stabilise its currency above its prewar values. No other country has attempted it and there are in principle strong objections to such a policy". It was always certain therefore that the proposal to fix the ratio at 18d. would excite great opposition especially as the lower figure would have been of obvious advantage to all debtors in rupees.

LANCASHIRE PROTECTED AT INDIA'S COST.

When asked whether inefficiency and mismanagement were not partly responsible for the decline of the industry, Mr. Wadia strongly repudiated the suggestion. "I do not think the charge is sustainable" he said. It may be true here and there but taking the mills as a whole I think the management is efficient. The millowners are made to fight against adverse circumstances. I am not pecuniarily interested in the mills at all. When exchange went up to 2s. to the rupee I distrusted the Government policy. I distrust them still and the Govenment itself is helpless. The home Government would not allow our industry to be protected because Lancashire has got votes, and still make things unpleasant for any Government. They insisted upon 3 1/2 per cent excise duty for years and when this duty was raised on imported goods from 7 per cent to 11 per cent they waited upon the then Secretary of State for India in 1917 demanding a corresponding increase in our excise duty. Lancashire lives on India.

GOVERNMENT'S LIP SYMPATHY.

Commenting upon the Government's attitude towards the industry, Mr. Wadia said: "There is plenty of lip sympathy for the industry from the Viceroy downwards. But nothing amazed me more than the sympathy expressed by Sir Leslie Hudson who said that our only chance was to find new markets and he expected great things from the roving Commission that Government has recently instituted for 'finding new markets'. This is pickwickian to say the least of it. Our home markets are to be destroyed by the selfish economic policy of the Government and then to save ourselves we must go abroad. To my mind all this labour trouble is nothing but the exchange trouble and yet Sir Basil Blackett assured the labour members that the 18d. ratio was favourable to the labourer although it was unfavourable to the capitalist. But I ask how can labour be paid a full wage when capital itself is starving. Wages must come out of the industry and if the industry is not able to make ends meet they must struggle and do something to reduce the cost. It is said that the mills are trying to get more work out of their men by giving them more spindles and looms to manage but if these spindles and looms are on fine counts, they must manage more machinery and the physical labour is about the same. The mill must change to suit the altered circumstances.

ACCUMULATING PRODUCTION.

I was told long before the strike by a member of a firm who has got about 12,000 looms that he wanted to stop 25 per cent of the looms as he could not sell the production and he must throw out men who would not help him. It would be interesting to hear what Lord Linlithgow has to say about this question. He said "The prosperity of India rests on her agriculture. Raise the purchasing power of the ryot and in one stroke you help industry, manufacture and commerce". Government has injured both the agriculturist and manufacturer by raising the exchange and now the agriculturist has to find solace in the roving Commission instituted for his benefit and the manufacturer is to get all the blessings as predicted by Sir Leslie Hudson. It is a question of breaking heads first and bringing plaster. This is really a wonderful country and men like the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand have rushed to assistance of the Government and have betrayed their country.

PERIOD FOR ADJUSTMENT.

Asked if the industry would get adjusted to the exchange in course of time, Mr. Wadia replied in the affirmative. "I think it would take about 10 years reckoning from 1924" when all the mischievous effects of this meddling will disappear" he said. The industrial arm of India is broken and one must allow it in time to heal. The Government was quite alive to the dangers of high exchange. They knew they were doing something wrong. This is evident from a telegram dated 11th October 1924 from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India. It reads "We think it highly improbable that the view could be taken by any Committee that higher exchange than 18d. is desirable. This rate is one which will not involve the disturbance of the present price levels. But both Indian exports and industries could be adversely affected by any higher rate. We find already that the Tata Iron and Steel Co., is seriously affected by the rise in exchange. Further we believe that an opportunity which may not occur is offered at present of obtaining general acquiescence even in Bombay in a policy which will permanently give us a higher rate than 16d. gold". I remember Lord Curzon though an imperialist once said that England without India would be a third rate power and India without England cannot stand by herself," yet India and England to-day are at daggers drawn.

PRESENT MILL-STRIKE.

Questioned regarding the present mill strike, Mr. Wadia said the workers were illadvised to strike at this juncture. "I am afraid an amicable settlement is not possible. On the one hand, the workmen want work and want wages but do not like any change whatsoever. On the other hand, they are guided by labour leaders who are ignorant and have no interest in the industry, while those who have got to work the concerns find that they cannot go on in the old way without getting into bankruptcy", he added. He concluded by saying that the exchange was at the root of the present industrial unrest and disputes.

AFFRAYS IN RUSSIAN BORDER VILLAGES

TROUBLE OVER NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED

LONDON, April 18.

Warsaw.—According to reliable intelligence from the Russo-Polish border, continual affrays are occuring in Russian border villages between detachments of Red Army and peasants who refuse to pay taxes consisting of grain. A number of persons are said to have been killed and wounded and peasants are hiding grain by burying it in the ground. Authorities are reported to have imprisoned many peasants till families delivered a certain quantity of grain.—Reuter.

ONE MORE FEATHER IN THEIR CAPS

NDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BEAT ANGLO IRISH

LONDON, April 18.

At Merton Abbey, the Indian Hockey Team beat the Anglo-Irish by 12 goals to 4.—Reuter.

ANTI-COMMUNIST FEELING IN FINLAND

POLICE MAKE NUMEROUS ARRESTS

LONDON, April 18.

Helsingfors.—Police have arrested leading Communists of the town and provinces including some members of the Diet on a charge of complicity in treasonable conspiracy. Labour Party has expelled fifty-eight members who were found to belong to Communist organisations.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIR SERVICE TO BATAVIA

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Commander Kenworthy, Sir Samuel Hoare said that he had no knowledge of any specific official proposals of the Netherland authorities for the Dutch air service to Batavia, via British India.

Commander Kenworthy declared that the project was under preparation and unless we hurried up the Dutch would be dying to East India before we flew to India. Sir Samuel Hoare emphasised that he was trying to get a line to India in operation as soon as possible.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

GENERAL AGREEMENT AMONG PRINCES

TENTATIVE SCHEME UNDER DISCUSSION

SYMPATHY WITH ASPIRATIONS OF BRITISH INDIA

The Associated Press understands that the demands which the States will place before the Butler Committee, which arrives in Bombay to-day, have been generally agreed upon. The States propose to ask for some form of federal scheme in which they would have representation and which would decide matters affecting the States individually, States 'inter se' and States in their political relations with British India. They would also ask for some Union Body through which they would have a voice in the determination of matters of common concern to them and British India in the economic and other spheres.

The Associated Press futher ascertains that a tentative outline scheme for securing these ends by means of some constitutional change is now actually under discussion.

About 35 Indian Princes from all parts of India and an equal number of representatives of other Princes attended the private conference held to-day on the eve of the arrival of the Butler Committee. The Maharajah of Patiala, Chancellor. Indian Princes' Chamber, who presided, moved the following resolution in the name of the Standing Committee of the Chamber:

"This meeting of rulers and representatives of States Governments:

(a) Appreciates the wisdom of His Majesty's Government and of the Government of India in providing for an enquiry into the relations of the Indian States with the paramount power and with British India,

(b) recognises that the readjustment of these relations so as to secure the political future of one-fifth of the human race calls for the highest statesmanship on the part of His Majesty's Government, on the part of the Government and people of British India, and on the part of the Indian States,

(c) declares its resolve to devote to the moral and material progress of the subjects of the States the advantages resulting from the equitable adjustment of fiscal and economic issues.

(d) affirms the intention of the Indian States to join with His Majesty's Government and with the Government and people of British India in working for a solution which shall secure protection for all interests and progress for all India,

(e) reaffirms the abiding determination of the rulers of Indian States as recorded in the last session of the Chamber of Princes, to ensure the rule of law in their States and to promote the welfare and good government of their subjects,

(f) emphasises the dependence of the progress and prosperity of British India and the States alike upon the creation of constitutional means for the adjustment of relations between them, and

(g) reaffirms on the one hand the loyalty of the Indian States to the Crown and their attachment to the Empire and on the other hand their sympathy with the aspirations of British India, which they regard as legitimate."

The resolution was seconded by His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to Sir Leslie Scott was also passed unanimously.—A. P.

"GIVE US YOUR CONFIDENCE"

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S STIRRING APPEAL

CO-OPERATION, A NECESSITY

The task before the Indian Princes and Chiefs who have arrived in Bombay to present their case before the Butler Committee is two-fold. The main problem is the clarification and definition of the existing treaty rights which will secure for each State unmitigated rights and powers which are their due. The other problem which is however most pressing is an agreement on fundamental issues among the Princes themselves so that a joint case can be presented before the Committee without in any way interfering with the respective rights and privileges of individual States. It is to this task that the Maharaja of Patiala addressed himself in his presidential speech in the Conference of Princes and Chiefs held on Thursday at the Bikaner Palace. In the course of his speech, the Maharaja said:

I want, in the first place, to say a few

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

31,000 MEN OUT.

9 MILLS RESUME: 4 MORE MI LS CLOSED.

MILL-OWNERS REMOVE MISCONCEPTIONS

The strike situation on Thursday practically remained stationary. There is no chance of a general strike in the city as it was contemplated last week as the Labour leaders are divided on the question.

THURSDAY'S MEETINGS.

Two meetings were held on Thursday morning which were addressed by Messrs. Nimbkar and Alve who denounced Messrs. Ginwalla and Joshi for betraying the cause of the operatives. Messrs. Ginwalla and Joshi have told the operatives that general strike which they were advised to resort to would do them no good, but would prove disastrous to them in the end. Mr. Nimbkar exhorted the men to bring out from the different mills as many men as they could to declare a general strike. He suggested that unless a general strike was agreed to, the millowners would not come to their senses. The meetings were addressed at Poibavdi and Nago Sayaji Wadi, which were attended by about 500 men. A procession was then formed to march to the mill area. The procession went towards the Tata Mill which is one of the largest mills in the Dadar section employing about 4,000 men. The management apprehending trouble forthwith closed the mill. Encouraged by their successful efforts at the Tata Mill the procession went towards the Kohinoor Mill, but the police had to stop them.

It would be interesting to note that the strike originated from the Kasturchand Mill a few days ago when the men downed tools as a protest against the introduction of the new system of work. The Kasturchand Mill has been since working normally while its sympathisers are still on strike.

The situation on Thursday was that four new mills were added to the list of "closed" due to strike while eight were already closed owing to discontent among men. They are as follows:—(New mills) (1) Century (employing 5,774 men), (2) Elphinstone (2,350), (3) David (3,434), (4) Tata (3,400), (previpusly affected) (5) Mohmedbhoy (3,000), (6) Crown (1,500), (7) Indian Bleaching (300), (8) Mathradas (3,311), (9) Pabani (1,694), (10) Fazalbhoy (3,000), (11) Globe (1,774), and (12) Pearl (2,785). Mills No. 5 to 12 belong to the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons' group.

31,000 MEN OUT.

The total number of men affected by the strike on Thursday is estimated at about 31,000.

The following nine mills which were unfortunately captured in the strike fever happily resumed work on Thursday:—(1) Bombay Industrial (1,300), (2) Premier (740), (3) Pralhad (2,180), (4) Dawn (1,800), (5) Asur Virji (1,892), (6) Madhavrao Scindia (1,835), (7) Phoenix (2,400), (8) Jamshed (1,600), and (9) Crescent (2,169).

There was some stone-throwing demonstration at some mills. The Tata Mill was compelled to close down as the strikers went to the railway lines and resorted in pelting of the stones.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WORKERS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The procession of the workers which started from Parbhadevi this morning, terminated at Parel where a huge meeting of the workers opposite the Edward Memorial Hospital was held. Messrs. Jhabvala, Nimbkar Alve, Mirajkar and Dange, addressed the men. The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

"This meeting protests against the statements of Messrs. Bakhale, Joshi and others, calling the strike leaders self-styled, and thereby indirectly provoking the police and the Government against them, and helping the mill owners to stiffen their attitude towards the workers.

The meeting refuted the statement by the mill-owners that they had not reduced rates. Rates have actually been reduced in all the Currimbhoy group mills and others. The strikers demand that such propaganda shall cease.

This meeting condemns the police action in breaking their processions to conduct which is their right as citizens.

M BAKHALE'S DISCLAIMER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In your issue of to-day I am reported to have said to your representative that "the strike was inopportune and the self-styled leaders did not appreciate the real situation". Please allow me to say that I did not express any opinion about the strike being either opportune or inopportune and I did not call anybody as "self-styled leaders". What I did say was that I had not been able to understand the causes of the strike, to get which the press should approach those who are holding the strikers' meetings and demonstrations and who are likely to know more than I do.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, April 19.

R. R. BAKHALE.

OUT FOR DESTRUCTION OF CAPITAL

DAY OF RECKONING NEAR

MR. SAKLATVALA'S WARNING

BOMBAY, April 19.

Interviewed regarding the cotton mill strikes Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Chairman, Tata Mills Ltd., said:—

The present mill strike in Bombay is a queer commentary on the attitude of Labour towards the industry and towards their own well being. The Textile Industry in Bombay is in a precarious position. Some Mills are shutting down, others are stopping some portion of their spindles and looms. Some mills are adopting efficiency measures in accordance with the tariff Board recommendations in order to avert the next more drastic step of a direct cut in wages. The operatives cannot understand what is happening round them; they see some of their fellow workmen out of employment, and have grown restive, feeling perhaps that their turn will come next and so have taken it into their heads to behave like a bull in a China shop. Curiously some mills which have adopted efficiency measures are working quietly, whereas in some of those, where no such steps have been taken the workmen have gone on strike. Those on strike are following the usual tradition. They roam about from mill to mill and intimidate other workmen and force them to come out. And thus the ball is set rolling till the situation develops into a disastrous strike of all the Bombay mills.

COMMUNISTIC TENDENCIES.

When the men are asked what their grievances are which have led to this irresponsible behaviour they trot out a list of imaginary ones, because they have no real ones. Some leaders who have carefully studied the position realise the gravity of the situation whilst certain communistic tendencies have done their best to keep themselves in the fore-front. They have talked to the men day in and day out what the turbulent element would like to hear and thus have grown popular with a certain section who shout their "Jais" incessantly, and I am sure they feel pleased with themselves and what they are doing. They are obviously out for destruction of capital and do not care how many workmen are thrown out of employment.

CASE OF TATA MILLS.

I am afraid the day of reckoning is not far off. Some mills with large reserves will no doubt weather the storm and will be only too glad to shut down until the labour trouble is over or until perhaps he industry takes a turn for the better, but there are others which have no such stamina and events may take a turn least expected. I shall give an instance. To-day our Tata Mill was closed by the usual tactics of a rush of outside men who did not like to see their fellow workmen working peacefully when they were out themselves. This mill is a case in point. The financial pasition of this company is thoroughly bad. Not only have the shareholders been getting no dividend for a number of years and the Managing Agents no commission, but Tata Sons who are the agents have had to lend lacs of rupees from time to time to keep the concern going. Even brokers and commission agents have to be content with half their usual remuneration. It can be said without the least exaggeration that the only people to benefit by the carrying on of this company are the workmen who get their full wages for their work. The working conditions in this mill are as good as anywhere else in India the management have not been trying any of the efficiency measures and the workmen were carrying on peacefully until they were forced togo out. The mill which with difficulty is keeping its head above water in the hope of the industry taking a turn for the better is shut down not because the workmen were dissatisfied with the management but because certain so-called labour leaders are egging on the men to go on strike in order to get what they do not themselves know. The consequence in this particular case may be that if the position goes from bad to worse nearly 4,000 men will be not temporarily but permanently, on the streets.

When the industry is asking for Protection against foreign competition and when every effort is made in Bombay to improve the situation, it is a pity that some of the sons of the soil should for their own selfish ends be pulling down the premier industry of Bombay. These leaders have no stake of their own. It will mean the ruin of some of the companies and it will mean more unemployment for the operatives, but on the day of reckoning I am sure these leaders will not be in evidence.—A. P.

OPIUM REPORT TO LEAGUE

INCREASE OF PRODUCTION IN CHINA

STATEMENT REFUTED.

LONDON, April 18.

Geneva.—The report submitted to the Opium Advisory Committee by the M. Brenier the French Assessor showed that the opium production in China had increased to seven million kilos in 1924-25 in spite of the monopoly of production. Mr. Chao objected to the statement. He announced that he would reply later. A formidable increase in the export of opium from Persia since 1920 was reported, while Germany and France both had increased their imports of opium. It was estimated that the world production of morphine from 1921 to 1926 was between fifty and sixty tons, Germany and Switzerland being the principal manufacturers.

Cavazzoni pointed out that the production of morphine had increased by hundred per cent in this period. Half of the total was used in the manufacture of cocaine which was not controlled. This terrible situation raised the question whether the whole action of the League should not be modified.

M. Bourpeois agreed with Cavazzoni's observations and stated that the Committee would be asked later to agree to the creation of a Central Control Board.

Mr. Chao, in reply, to M. Bernier, declared that the latter's figures of production of opium in China were imaginary. He denied the assertion that any Chinese law permitted cultivation.—Reuter.

FRESH EARTHQUAKE IN SOFIA.

WIDESPREAD PANIC

LONDON, April 19.

Sofia.—A fresh earthquake, more violent than Saturday's, occurred at 9-30 last night and resulted in widespread panic, terrified inhabitants rushing out into streets. Details are lacking.—Reuter.

"GIVE US YOUR CONFIDENCE"

(Continued from page 7.)

words as to the relations between the larger and the smaller States. From information which has come to me, I believe that the Rulers of the smaller States are in some instances hesitating to join with the Standing Committee, because they fear that their own interests may suffer, and that any change which is made in the present system will be of advantage only to the larger States and not to the smaller States. I believe that this hesitation arises from some misunderstanding as to what the object of the whole scheme is.

The purpose which we have in view is simply this: We want to secure each and every State in the enjoyment of its true constitutional rights. We want every State, regardless of size, to enjoy those rights to which it is really entitled: and for this purpose we make no difference between larger and small States. Indeed, our firm intention is to provide an organisation which will secure to all States, small as well as great, their due share of influence in the new constitution. It is a part of the scheme, that each State will henceforth have the advantage of direct access to the Central Government of India.

COMMON INTERESTS.

Having thus, I hope, cleared the ground, I should like to ask the representatives of the smaller States one question. I know you are not satisfied with the present system. Would you not prefer a change such as we are also seeking, which will bring your affairs as well as ours, through the proposed States Council, under the influence of members of your own Order? We recognise the large stake which you individually and collectively possess; and we ask you to join with us in forwarding our common interest. If you will do so we will pledge ourselves to do our very best for you. The time is not ripe to speak of anything like specific guarantees, if only because we, like you, have still to vindicate our rights. But your interests and ours are common. Neither you nor we can improve the present position unless all the States large and small, stand together.

We therefore ask you to give us your confidence at this present juncture, and we give you in return our pledge that we will throughout bear your interests in mind, and fight for them as for our own. And in order that this result may be achieved we specifically pledge ourselves with your active assistance, to institute a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into all the claims which you may put forward.

Sir Leslie Scott, who next addressed the Conference emphasised on the need for agreement and co-operation among the Princes themselves. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner and H. H. the Jam Saheb echoed the sentiments contained in the Chancellor's statement and put in a strong plea for unity

CALL A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

AGREEMENT WITH INDIAN MAIN FORCES NECESSARY

"MEN LIKE NEHRU AND ANSARI NOT IMPOSSIBILITIES"

MR. BROCKWAY'S OPEN LETTER TO SIR J. SIMON

LONDON, April 18.

Mr. Fenner Brockway signs a full-page open letter in the "New Leader" to Sir John Simon, analysing the interplay of influences in India concluding: "You must have appreciated that the men like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Jinnah and Lala Lajpat Rai are not impossibilists but reasonable men with whom a basis of agreement can be found," and suggesting that Sir John Simon should boldly ask Lord Birkenhead to empower the Commission to call a Round Table Conference with the representatives of All-Parties' Conference which by the autumn should have elaborated detailed demands. "Take evidence from the official quarters and denationalised groups if you will, but in the long run you must reach an agreement with the main forces of Indian life if you are to help solve the problem to which—I recognise the fact cordially—you are devoting your gifts with courage and sacrifice."—Reuter.

FITZMAURICE AT ST. AGNES

LONDON, April 18'

Quebec.—Major Fitzmaurice has arrived at St. Agnes near Murray Bay from Clarke City. He declared that he intends to go to New York and sail for Ireland. —Reuter.

FITZMAURICE LANDS AT LAKE ST AGNES

NO DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED

LONDON, Apri 19.

Lake St. Agnes. (Quebec).—"We have not reached New York yet. Until we do it our trip woill not be over" declared Mr. Fitzmaurice when he landed here to obtain spare parts for "Bremen." He said it would be two or three days before he could get back to Greenly Island where they would take another few days to repair plane. Ice in Greenly Island was ten feet thick. He did not anticipate any difficulty in taking off with wheels but if necessary they would use skis and make intermediate landing at Lake St. Agnes where they would replace wheels.—Reuter.

Miss Rajubai Gujgar of the Poona Agricultural College stood first at the intermediate examination in agriculture of the Bombay University.—A.P.

MISSION TO IRAQ AND HEDJAZ

SIR GILBERT CLAYTON'S PROGRAMME

LONDON, April 19.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, head of the British Mission to Ibn Saud, with whom he will discuss outstanding questions between Britain and Hedjaz and Iraq and Hedjaz departed to-day from London for Jeddah. He will meet Bourditon, Counsellor of the High Commissioner, Paghadad, and Mr. Cornwallis of Iraq Ministry of Interror, at Cairo and embark on a sloop at Port Sudan and reach Jeddah in the beginning of May.

Interviewed by Reuter Sir G. Clayton said that he hoped that at least he would be able to clarify the situation and endeavour to establish "modus vivendi". He did not suppose that his work at Jeddah, whether Ibn Saud would travel from Mecca, would last beyond a fortnight. Thereafter, he might have to visit Baghdad to explain his discussions with Ibn Saud to the Iraq Government. It might be necessary also to visit the Frontier district.—Reuter.

Lt. Commander MacDonald has arrived in Cairo.—Reuter.

COERCION IN BARDOLI

LEGAL PROCEDURE DISCARDED

ATTACHMENT OF LIVE-STOCK

BARDOLI, April 19.

The Secretary, Bardoli Satyagrashram, wires:—

The Commissioner Northern Division and the Collector of Surat had to forgo their sea breezes and run up to Surat. They immediately called to a Conference the local officials of the Bardoli Taluka and seem to have chalked out a programme of coercive measures. For, directly on his return the Mamlatdar of Bardoli with a party of assistants has this morning made two attachments and affixed a land forfeitrure notice to the house of Mr. Ibrahim Patel, a prominent Mussalman of Bardoli. A beginning of attachment of live-stock has been made by carrying away five buffaloes from an open shede near Mr. Vadiwala's house. By mistake the Mamlatdar has attached the buffaloes belonging not to Mr. Vadiwala, but to his old widowed mother who carries on a small trade in milk independently of her son. Besides these a chair, a stool and a bench have been attached from a shoemaker's shop.

LEGAL PROCEDURE DISCARDED.

The usual legal procedure was entirly discarded. Punch was dispensed with and in the case of Mr. Vadiyala, a passerby was called and made to put his thumb impression on some paper. He knew nothing presumably about a Panchayetnama. The District Deputy Collector has gone to Valod, possibly on the same mission. The Commissioner and the Collector are expected to arrive at Bardoli this afternoon.

KADOD RESIDENT REPENTS

LETTER OF APOLOGY TO MR. PATEL

The Secretary Satyagrah Publicity office writes to say:—

Mr. Chhotalal Harnarayan Vyas of Kadod who along with his co-villagers was keeping aloof from the Satyagraha movement has addressed a letter of unconditional apology to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the English traslation of which is given below:—

"To Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bardoli,

Dear Sir,—I sent you a letter on 12-4-1928 by registered post and subsequently have seen you personally to-day. In that letter I mentioned that I had only paid up the revenue on my Inami lands. But I have since come to know that, my man in Kadod, where I usually do not stay, has paid up a sum of Rs. — being the assessment on my fields in the village of Belkuva. I cannot express to you my deep regret for this. But I promise that henceforward I will not pay the land revenue on my land in Balda.

Though at heart I have ever been in favour of the present fight, I remained negligent regarding my land revenue. This negligence on my part has dragged me into an act which is in opposition to the resolution of the whole taluka.

I know that I cannot go against the people of the taluka:—Nor is it proper for me to do so. I repent wholeheartedly for my said action, and I beg hereby to tender my unconditional apology to you Your accepting this apology of mine as sincere has very much eased my heart and I thank you for the same.—Yours, etc.

Sd. CHHOTALAL HARINARAYAN

16-4-1928.
Bardoli.

VYAS."

Mr. Vyas has handed to Sjt. Vallabhbhai a sum of Rs. 100 as his contribution towards the Satyagraha Fund. It is to be hoped that the lead given by Mr. Vyas will be followed by his co-villagers in Kadod.

CERTIFICATE FOR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND WIREMEN

REVISED DRAFT RULES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A recent notification of the Public Works Department publishes the revised draft rules for the grant of certificates of competency and licenses for electrical contractors and wiremen which it is proposed to make under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922. These rules propose to supersede those issued in April 1926, but, in substance, they are, except for a few alterations, identical with those issued in April 1926. The alterations relate chiefly to the removal of the concession of half fees chargeable to candidates who fail to pass the examination in the first instance, to the admission to the examination of candidates who are residing or actually working outside the jurisdiction of this Presidency, etc. Lastly an appendix is added embodying rules 40-A and 106-A of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922. Those who wish to raise any objection to the draft rules must do so within two months from the date of notification i.e. 26th March, 1928. The draft rules will be found in Bombay Government Gazette Part I of 29th March 1928."

FIJI LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

REORGANISATION SCHEME

LONDON, April 18.

Replying to Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Amery said that the Fiji Legislative Council would be shortly reorganised with six European elected members instead of seven, and three natives instead of two. Provision would also be made for three Indian members.—Reuter.

PUBLICATION OF UNAUTHORISED LOTTERY

ACQUITTAL OF "TRIBUNE" EDITOR RECOMMENDED

LAHORE, April 19.

Mr. Zakauddin, Additional Sessions Judge, admitted the revision application filed by the editor and printer of the "Tribune" against their conviction and fine of Rs. 100 for the publication of an alleged unauthorised lottery. The judge in making his recommendation to the High Court said: "I am still of opinion that this case should not have been tried summarily, that the editor was not responsible for the publication of this advertisement and that the conviction should be quashed." He recommended that the Magistrate should be asked to rehear the case as if it were a regular suit. If, however, retrial was not considered advisable then he would recommend that the editor Mr. Kali Nath Ray should be acquitted of the charge.—A.P.

"TO PROTECT JAPANESE LIFES AND PROPERTY"

THREE MORE COMPANIES

LONDON, April 19.

Tokio.—In view of increasing seriousness of the soituation in Shantung the Cabinet has decided to despatch three companies from Tientsin to Tsinan, mixed brigade of 5,000 men from Kumamoto, also a telegraph detachment to proceed to Tsingtao to protect Japanese lives and property.—Reuter.

INDIA'S GREAT SOCIAL WOKER

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S TRIBUTE TO PROF. KARVE

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION OF GIRLS

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA CITY, April 18

"We doubt whether India has a social worker to equal you" were the words in which the Poona City Municipality paid a tribute to Prof. D. K. Karve in an address presented this morning, on his 71st birthday.

Dr. R. K. Naidu who read out the address, referred in eulogising terms to the many merits of Prof. Karve and his his selfless work, perseverence, spotless character and exemplary life. How Prof. Karve had begun his first efforts in the cause of women's education, was described in the address which pointed out to the important dates on which his institutions were started. From a small "Home for Hindu Widows", the societies had consistently developed into a boarding school and ultimately resulted in establishing the Indian Women's University.

"It is not a simple and common matter to acquire funds to yield an annual interest of Rs. 70,000/-" continued Dr. Naidu, and for that reason alone Prof. Karve deserved to be honoured.

Even though Prof. Karve was nearly 70 he did not stop his travels all over India for securing financial help for his institutions and that fact spoke of his untiring energy to push forth his cause.

"With due pride to have a citizen like you amongst us, we present you with the address out of a regard for duty in doing so. We pray to God for your long life and continued progress of your institutions' thus concluded the address.

PROF. KARVE'S REPLY.

In his reply Prof. Karve thanked the Municipality for the great honour bestowed on him. He consented to accept the address as a representative of the institutions with which he was connected.

He requested the Councillors to pay equal attention to the education of girls and boys and quoting some figures showing that the education of the girls in general was lagging far behind that of boys, he showed how necessary it was to educate the future mothers. "If boys remain uneducated, it would not matter much; but it won't do to deny education to girls on whom rests the responsibility to bring up the future generation."

In passing, Prof. Karve referred to a resolution of the Poona City Municipality during Mr. N. C. Kelkar's presidency, which meant to sacrifice girls' education since the treasury did not permit it. Prof. Karve requested the members of the Municipality not to do so again and thanking heartily again for the honour showered on him, assured them that he would do his utmost to carry on the work undertaken.

A vote of thanks and distribution of flowers and "pan" brought this happy function to a close.

Stains on Table Linen:—Hold the soiled parts over a basin and pour on some boiling water, allowing it to run as through a sieve. The water must be boiling, and the linen must not lie in it.

I find that if new glass tumblers, etc., are put into cold water and brought to the boil, they do not crack so easily in the use.

Advertising Topics

No. 7.

To get the public response in a big way from an advertisement, you must say, in that advertisement, the *one* thing about the product it exploits that will *interest the reading thousands.* If you don't you are wasting a major part of what you spend.

Don't worry how finely or how beautifully you say it. But *say* it. That's the important thing.

Note how enormous sales and controlled markets have resulted by the simple process of first *finding out* what the buying public *wanted most to hear* about the product advertised. And then by *saying* it—simply, sanely, convincingly.

Bombay Chronicle

CHANCERY DIVISION CROSS-ACTIONS

LITIGATION CHARGES WITHDRAWN

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF DUNLOP COMPANY RESIGN

LONDON, April 18.

It is announced that the Chancery Division cross-actions, between Sir Arthur Ducros, Alfred Ducros and George Ducros on one hand and the Dunlop Rubber Company on the other which have been in progress for two years have been settled. All parties have agreed, all the charges made in connection with the litigation have been unreservedly withdrawn and the litigation settled on terms satisfactory to all parties. Agreements by which Sir Arthur and Alfred were bound to the Company have been cancelled on terms and they resign the honorary positions of President and Vice-President of the Company.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th instant, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

The nomination by Government of Mr. C. R. Watkins, C.I.E., and the election by the Chamber of Commerce of Messrs. H. G. Cocke, M.L.A., and D. J. MacGillivray as acting Trustees, were recorded.

A report on the Revenue Receipts for the year ending 31st March, 1928, was considered. The total receipts for the year under General Account, Port and Pilotage, amounted to Rs. 281.02 lakhs being Rs. 4.72 lakhs in excess of the Revised Budget Estimates framed in December last and Rs. 17 lakhs higher than the actuals of 1927-28. The improvement in trade conditions which set in during the latter part of 1927 was well maintained during the closing months of the official year. The main increases were in Docks and Bunders wharfage receipts (plus 13 lakhs) and railway freight earnings (plus 3-1/4 lakhs). It is now anticipated that the year's working will result in a surplus of from 4 to 5 lakhs, as compared with the surplus of Rs. 41,000 originally budgetted for. The figures are not yet final.

Certain reductions in the rates for open storage plots in the neighbourhood of Malet and Frere Bunders were approved.

Estimates of expenditure for the following works were considered and sanctioned against the relative budget provision:—

(a) Rs. 12,000 for renewal of railway fencing at Wadala.

(b) Rs. 38,697 for measures for preservation of the masonry at the Hughes Dry Dock from damage owing to percolation of water at high tide.

KURLA PIPE ROAD GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the entrance of the Pope Road, Kurla, just near the G. I. P. Railway Bridge, the refuse in large quantities is being spread over a vacant plot by the Municipal scavengers and burnt away since the last fortnight for the purposes best known to the Municipal authorities concerned. This, of course, has caused a great nuisance to the neighbouring locality as well as to the passers-by. This incident, has also created much sensation among the public of the town, against the administration of the Municipal sanitary affairs.

Why should not the Municipal councillors look to the disabilities of their brothren instead of wasting their activities in running down to the voters in view of the forth-coming election with sweet ideals which they claim to carry out on their being re-elected. I trust, the sensible public will not, please, hesitate to take hint from this illustration.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. KULKARNI.

Pipe Road, Kurla, April 18.

NNOVATION IN G. I. P. RY.

SENTINEL COACHES IN SERVICE.

The new "Sentinel Cammel" coaches recently secured by the G. I. P. Railway were brought into regular service on Sunday last between Poona and Lonavla. Twice a day, morning and afternoon, the Shuttle Sentinel carries passengers from Poona to Lonavla, and the turn of the season has helped in making the novelty better known to the public.

The coach has an over all length of 98 ft. divided into three sections, the engine bogie in the middle being flanked on either side by compartments suitable for first-class as well as third-class passengers.

This steam rail double-unit coach is of steel construction, but the interior is furnished with woodwork built by local skill in the G. I. P. Workshops. The "Sentinel-Cammel" has remarkable riding qualities. The speed is perfectly controlled at all gradients as was shown in its traversing of Bhore Ghat during its first demonstration trip. From Poona to Lonavla is a pleasant two-hours' ride in the "Sentinel Cammell."

To remove grease on silk fabrics, take a lump of magnesia and rub it wet on the spot. Let it dry, then brush it off and the spot will have gone.

RETRENCHMENT ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

MADRAS, April 18.

Colonel Percy Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, has issued a communique regarding the Goldenrock workshops retrenchment scheme. He offers a bonus of a twelfth of a month's pay for each month's service put in, provided voluntary resignation is given. Should the offer of voluntary resignation not effect the necessary retrenchment of 3,000, retrenchment by selection will be adopted.—A. P.

BOMBAY CLERKS' MEETING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under this caption you publish in your to-day's issue an account of a meeting at the Tutorial High School last Saturday. Your informant describes the meeting as "a preliminary meeting of the old Clerks' Union." The announcement in your valued paper of this meeting did not mention the conveuer's name, and I came to know only after going to the Tutorial High School that the ubiquitous Mr. Jhabvala was the convener. The members of the "old" Clerks' Union were only about half-a-dozen, others were outsiders who may be clerks, but who were certainly not in the Union before. Therefore there is a flavour of the maladroit in naming it a meeting old Clerks' Union, especially the meeting passed a resolution sanctioning the expenditure of a certain amount of money; I suppose an indent is to be made upon the funds of the Clerks' Union securely in the custody of the C. V. Co-operative Credit Society, which, unless I am far mistaken, they are certain to refuse. For however culpably slack their present Committee may have been in managing the affairs of the Union, they are not altogether lost to a sense of constitutional procedure. Nor do I believe will the Committee, however dead it be to the daily work of the Unoin, are such nincompoops as to allow the Union to drift into the hands of Communists and others of their ilk about whose handling of public funds it is difficult to place implicit confidence.

One word more. I should be much obliged if Mr. Jhabvala could inform your readers whether the worthy trio who are to assist him in the regeneration of the Union have been regularly paying their subscriptions.—Yours, etc.,

AN "OLD" UNIONIST.

Bombay, April 17.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

To-day (Friday) at about 2 p.m. (B. T.) the Sun after enjoying the rather doubtful hospitality of the Ram (Aries) for full one month enters the really risky house of the Bull (Taurus). This will be a field month for human "bulls" of the howling stock exchange who will toss up poor bears, grisly though they outwardly may be. There might be a mild revolution, and the Insolvency Court will have a busy time.

If to-day is your birthday, you believe in "live and let live." A kind-hearted master you are, and are generous in payments and salaries, but much more generous in forgiving your employees or under-dogs (working under your sweet heel) if they are stupid enough—rather if their stars are stupid enough to betray them quite unexpectedly—to be caught red-handed while trying the world-wide game of feathering their nest full of fledgelings, nestlings or unhatched eggs, and the billing and cooing dove, if crocodile tears are copiously shed! You flare up all at once like the recent Karachi blaze, but your flaring lasts for one second only, not for a couple of days. The same will be the case in your amorous affairs. By your actions you will prove that love, like petrol, has its flash-point. It can burgeon into flame in one second, and—well, the rest is better left unwritten!

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the appointment of Sir Basanta Kumar Mallick for four months from April 17th as member of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council in the place of Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon.

Sir George Rainy arrived at Madras on Wednesday morning.

Col. Crosthwaite, New Agent to the Governor General in Travancore and Cochin, who arrived at Trivandrum, on Tuesday evening took charge of office from Mr. Cotton, on Wednesday.

On return from leave, Sir B. Narasimha Sarma resumed charge of the office of the President of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee Calcutta on Wednesday.

PARTY CANDIDATES' QUALIFICATIONS

MONEY OR BRAINS

Captain C. E. Loseby wrote to "The Times" of the 22nd ultimo:—

In the correspondence which has lasted more than a week every writer but one has expressed himself unequivocally in favour of an inquiry into the present position of selecting Conservative candidates for Parliament. In the absence, however, of the personal intervention of leaders of the party, it is more than probable that drastic action will not be taken. It will probably be argued that the matter is one of something more than merely party concern. Will you, therefore, for the benefit of the leaders of the party, allow me to sum up the position as revealed by the correspondence?

The following allegations have been made, and none of them has been traversed:—

(a) That battles of far-reaching importance have been lost because, owing to utterly slip-shop methods, of conduct of them was entrusted to candidates of scrupulous integrity but third-rate ability.

(b) That local organisations as a regular practice have been refusing to consider candidates who were unwilling to pay for their footing £500-£700 a year and £1,000 towards election expenses.

(c) That by reason of (b) above, the choice of candidates has been hopelessly and unnecessarily limited.

(d) That the policy described above, while commending itself to the idle, incompetent, and inefficient, is having an utterly depressing effect upon many of the party a most promising supporters, and particularly upon its more enterprising young men and women.

(e) That safe seats are being regularly bought, and sold without regard to the effect of such a policy upon the future well-being of the party.

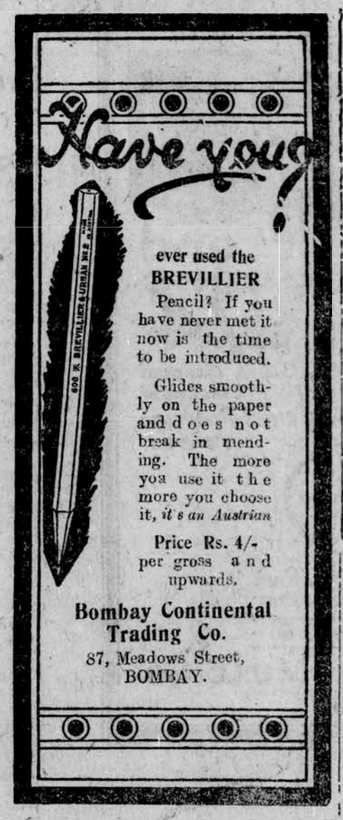
(f) That what has been said of Parliamentary constituencies applies also to Municipal seats, in regard to which "limited choice of candidates" has had its inevitable sequel.

(g) That where the folly of the policy described above has been appreciated financial difficulties have been surmounted.

The only person who could be found to support the existing state of affairs was the gay and intrepid Lord Banbury, who, with his habitual directness and candour, denied none of the material allegations, but justified the narrowing down of the field by the clearly implied suggestion that he doubted the political honesty of candidates who offered their brains, energies, and lives, but failed to accompany their offer with hard cash. None but the most ignorant would under-estimate that completely honourable part played by Lord Banbury in public affairs for many years. I venture nevertheless the opinion, founded upon a not disrespectful observation, that no person, unless he were either completely cynical or stupid, would venture to follow him alone into the Division Lobby. Lord Banbury has a quite delightful sense of humour. He would have a real grievance, however, if his little joke miscarried. He would be the first to admit that great wealth is sometimes associated with great stupidity and quite unjustified ambitions. He would admit also that absence of a surplus of wealth does not necessarily imply either incompetence or a lack of patriotism or of itself alone justify the exclusion from political affairs. Whether he admits it or not, a party which consciously sought in such a way to stifle many of its best would soon meet the extinction it deserved.

Throughout the whole of this correspondence no criticism has come except from earnest supporters of the party. We should not have criticised unless we honestly thought that if invited to do so we could point out the remedy available. I respectfully agree with Lord Banbury that it is entirely a question of party.

Silk jumpers, blouses, stockings, etc., should be washed with "Lux" in tepid water and rinsed in three clear waters to which a teaspoonful of methylated spirit has been added. It will be found that the silk retains its natural sheen to the end.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BREVILLIER
Pencil? If you have never met it now is the time to be introduced.
Glides smoothly on the paper and does not break in mending. The more you use it the more you choose it, it's an Austrian
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Why use unknown and unreliable brands of Hydrogen Peroxide?

Hydrogen Peroxide owes its valuable disinfectant, germicidal, deodourizing and bleaching properties to the readiness with which it liberates oxygen. Brought into contact with organic matter, it is decomposed into water and nascent oxygen, this process being accompanied by considerable effervescence which assists in mechanically cleansing the small wounds, abrasions and sores to which our daily life exposes us.

It is absolutely essential that the Hydrogen Peroxide used should be of full strength and guaranteed purity and reliability—such a product is MERCKOZONE, the well-known "Merck" brand of Hydrogen Peroxide made by an improved process yielding an exceptionally stable product that retains its full activity for a considerable period. There is no other brand of Hydrogen Peroxide quite so good.

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For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared"

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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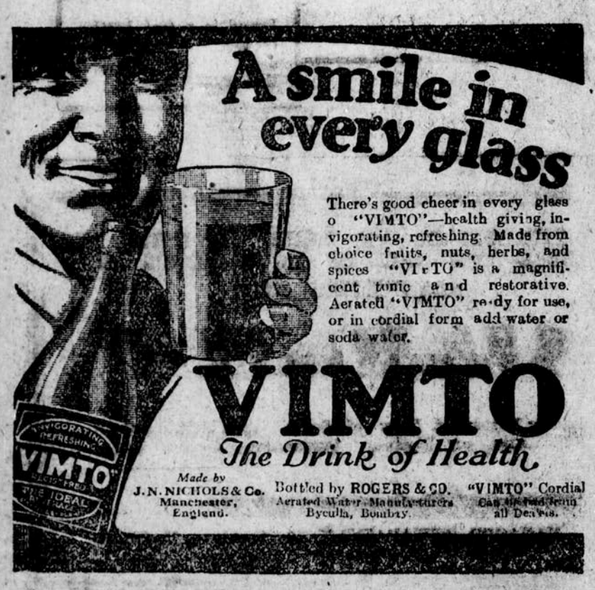
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There's good cheer in every glass o "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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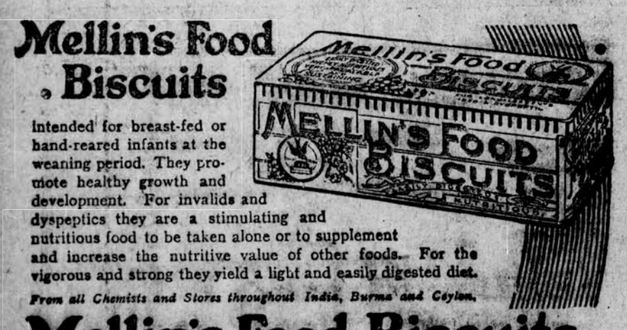
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Intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.
From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Mellin's Food Biscuits
Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

EX-MAHARAJA OF NABHA.

WHY HE WAS DEPRIVED OF TITLE AND PRIVILEGES

WINTERTON EXPLAINS.

LONDON, April 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thurtle, Lord Winterton stated that the ex-Maharajah of Nabha had been deprived of his title, rights and privileges by Government of India because he had not observed the conditions under which he was permitted in 1923 to sever his connection with the Nabha State. On the contrary he had repeatedly participated in disloyal activities, and had engaged himself in propaganda associated with notorious agitators and had spent considerable sums in press campaigns in several provinces, some of which were of the most virulent and untruthful character. He had been informed on the apprehension of the reason for his detention for which no period had been fixed.

LABOUR PROTESTS.

Labourite members protested against his indefinite detention without trial. Mr. Mardy Jones asked if it was not causing considerable dissatisfaction in India.

Lord Winterton thought that the only dissatisfaction caused in India had been among notorious and disloyal agitators.

Questioned regarding arrangements for the education of Tikka Sahib, Earl Winterton repudiated as most improper Mr. Thurtle's suggestion that the agreement between the Government of India and Nabha had been extracted from the ex-Maharajah under duress.—Reuter.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST

SETTLEMENT LIKELY

LONDON, April 18

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Wedgwood with regard to the Commonwealth Trust Mr. Amery said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement; but he hoped it would be possible to arrive at an agreed settlement of the matter.—Reuter's Special.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS

MOTION TO RAISE AGE TO 25 LOST

LONDON, April 19.

The House of Commons in the Committee stage on the Franchise Bill rejected, by 359 votes to 16, the amendment moved by Sir Alexander Sprott in favour of raising the age of persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary electors to 25 except in case of the voters already registered.—Reuter.

"VICEROY OF INDIA."

P. AND O'S. NEW STEAMER

LONDON, April 18.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company annouce that as some Indian friends of the Company have objected to the ame "Taj Mahal" for the P. and O. steamer that is now under construction the Company have decided that she shall be called "Viceroy of India."—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH ELECTIONS

RECORD NUMBER OF 3735 CANDIDATES

LONDON, April 18.

Paris.—The expiration of the time limit for lodging nominations for the general election, which takes place on 22nd April, shows the record number of 3,735 candidates, nearly a thousand more than in 1924. At least one-third of these have not the slightest chance of election, and are dubbed "farcical candidates". Nine out of thirteen Ministers are among the candidates others including Poincare being Senators.—Reuter's Special.

PIONEER OF MOTOR-CABS IN LONDON DEAD.

LATE LORD DALZIEL OF WOOLER

LONDON April 18.

The death is announced of Lord Dalziel of Wooler, Pioneer of Sleeping-cars and motorcabs.—Reuter Special.

(Lord Dalziel of Wooler was born in 1854 and represented Brixton Division, Lambeth in Parliament from 1910 to 1923 and from 1924 to 1927. He was chairman of the Pullman Car Company and President of the Board of Directors and of the International Sleeping Car Co. He was Commander of the Crown of Italy. and first introduced motor cabs into London).

To remove grass stains on Tennis flannels apply a solution of equal parts of glycerine and yolk of egg. Let it remain on the stain for an hour, then wash and the stain will come out quite easily. I have tried this with perfect results.

"BREMEN" DEADLOCK

AWAITING SPARE PARTS.

FLIGHT TO NEW YORK AFTER REPAIRS.

LONDON, April 19.

New York.—Professor Smiddy, the Irish Free State Minister, has received a long-distance telephone message from Major Fitzmaurice at Murray Bay stating that Major Fitzmaurice is awaiting the arrival of spare parts for the repair of the "Bremen." He will take them to Greenly Island and fly thence to New Yorw with his German companions.—Reuter.

ITALY AND U. S. A.

TERMS OF ARBITRATION TREATY AGREED TO

LONDON, April 19.

Washington.—Senator Kellogg and Sgr. De Martino, Italian Ambassador, have agreed to the terms of the Arbitration Treaty replacing the old Elihu Root treaty. The new Treaty is similar to the recent Franco-American Treaty and the treaties America is negotiating with eighteen other countries.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Cochin April 18.—Presiding over the first Kerala States Subjects Conference Mr. Shanmukham Chetty advocated a Federation of autonomous States. He emphasised the necessity of the curtailment of personal expenditure by Princes. —A. P.

H. E. the Governor of the Punjab accompanied by Sir Geoffrey Demontmorency paid a visit to the High Court where His Excellency was received by the Registrar. His Excellency inspected the Court buildings with the Chief Justice for half an hour. The visit was in connection with the extension scheme of the High Court.—A. P.

Secunderabad, April 18.—In connection with the District Water Supply scheme recently sanctioned by the Nizam's Government a committee composed of Mr. T. J. Tasker, the Revenue Member, Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung, Secretary of the P. W. Department, Mr. B. A. Collins and two others has been appointed to consider measures for carrying out the scheme and it is understood that the services of a European engineer from British India are being obtained for the purpose.—A. P.

Secunderabad, April 18.—In connection with the vacancy created by the recent death of Maulvi-i-Fazur Rahman Saheb Revenue Commissioner Telengana Districts the Executive Council is understood to have proposed the names of the now acting Joint Secretary, Mr. Dorabji Chenai, and Nawab Raza Yar Jung, talukdar of Aurangabad, and the orders of the Nizam are awaited.—A. P.

Small-pox in epidemic form is prevalent in Madras City according to the Health Officer's report. There were 49 attacks and 16 deaths during the week ending the 14th April.—A. P.

A Trivandrum message says:—"A taxi and a steam roller crashed into the river owing to the collapse of the Kalliar Bridge, resulting in injuries to seveal passengers. The dead body of a cooly was discovered in the debris later."—A. P.

The "Rangoon Times" publishes an interesting story by Professor E. Hauschild head of a surveying expedition in China, regarding an exciting experience in the Yunan, where the Expedition was attacked and captured by Chinese brigands, from whom the Professor managed to escape, taking with him as prisoners a robber chief and another brigand.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN IN BENGAL

POONA, April 19.

Yesterday's low pressure area over the Gangetic Plain has given local rain in Bengal with a few falls in Assam, Upper Burma and is now becoming diffused. Widespread rain has again fallen in the extreme North. The unsettled conditions near the Andamans are disappearing and only a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma. The temperature is below normal in the Punjab and is above it along the Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Amherst one inch; Maymyo half; Sibsagar quarter; Dhubri half; Cherrapunji quarter; Srinagar half; Sonamarg, and Jessore quarter; Calcutta and Mymensingh half; Lahore, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur quarter; Montgomery half; Murree three quarters; Srinagar half; Sonamarg, and Dera Ismail Khan quarter; Cherat one and Cochin half.

Forecast.—A decrease in the extreme north; an increase in Assam and an extension in North and Central Burma.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand and three hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at one hour, two minutes to-day.—A. P.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature means the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

THE result-seeking advertisers no longer buy space by the circulation figures alone. They seek to look behind these figures, into the publishers' editorial policy. They seek to learn whether a newspaper curries its favour from a few foreigners and anti-nationalists or by the courageous defence of the public cause.

For to-day, the astute advertisers are interested, not alone in a newspaper's number of readers, *but in the number of its friends.*

"Pulling power," to them, does not mean, merely the "number of copies printed and sold," but the "number of copies read, appreciated and believed." The

Bombay Chronicle

leads in nation good-will, is deep in the hearts of the people.... *because it will not break faith with public interest.*

MARATHI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

ACTIVITIES CONCLUDED

(From a Correspondent).

GWALIOR, April 18.

The allied activities of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan concluded yesterday morning with a lecture on Oriental Education by Rao Sahib Vaje. Doctor Yeshwantrao Apte in reviewing the work of the Sammelan said that the success of the same was solely due to the help rendered by the different "mandals" established for the purpose and he thanked one and all of them.

SANATAN DHARMA CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 18.

The Sanatan Dharma. U. P. Conference of the Bharat Dharma Sabha will be held together at Lucknow from the 20th to the 23rd inst. Pandal accommodating ten thousand visitors and delegates is under preparation Eminent speakers, like Swami Dayanandjee, Mahamahaupadhay, Gardahrshastri, Professor Hurdutt Shastri Dr. Moonje, will deal with the burning social and religious problems, and suggest solutions for the special convention of a religious labour conference. A Swadeshi exhibition and instructive yogic drama form items of the programme. Great enthusiasm prevails in the city.

SUIT AGAINST MAHARAJA OF TIKARI

APPEAL IN PRIVY COUNCIL AGAINST JUDGMENT

PATNA, April 18.

It is understood that the case filed by Sita Devi, the Australian wife of the Maharaja of Tikari against the latter, will be taken to the Privy Council.

ASHRAM FOR "UNTOUCHABLE" STUDENTS

OPENING CEREMONY AT BODAL

Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, President, Antyaj Seva Mandal, writes to say that the opening ceremony of the Antyaj Ashram of Bodal, Taluka Borsad, will be performed next Friday at 5-30 p.m. by Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel.

To remove perspiration marks from silk:—This is an awkward problem, but it can be got over by putting the affected part into a solution of methylated spirit and ammonia. Afterwards wash well in the manner correct for silk.

NEGLECTED CONSTIPATION MAY RUIN YOUR HEALTH

When bowels fail to act freely and regularly, your system is poisoned by the waste matters that accumulate.
Headaches, sickness, biliousness, digestive trouble, spots and pimples are common symptoms of constipation, which if neglected may become chronic, and permanently ruin your health. That is why you should keep bowels active and stomach clean, and you can accomplish this best by occasionally taking a dose of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere sell Little Laxaliver Pills at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them. They are packed in sealed boxes to keep them fresh and clean, and full directions for use are given with every bottle. Get a bottle to-day. Take a dose to-night, and see how much stronger, brighter and better you will feel in the morning.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Made and packed by Machinery. Never touched by hand. Guaranteed free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency..
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C). Bairagimatam Street, Madras
TESTIMONIAL:
Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

Wonderful Box.

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, traces stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from afar, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.,
Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.
B. B. Bengali & Sons.
Chhakkalal Street, Farrukhabad.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

BOMBAY'S EXCISE REVENUE

MILL WORKERS' SHARE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not wish to say anything at present regarding the Mill Strike which every one will admit is a depiorable affair.

I have been a member of the Excise Committee appointed in 1922 and again a Member of the Prohibition and Taxation Committees appointed in 1925-26.

I find that the Excise Revenue of this Presidency is about Rupees (4) four crores of which nearly one crore is contributed by the City of Bomway, that is one crore by about 10 lakhs of people of this City and three crores by about 190 lakhs of people of the Presidency; further I think out of this one crore, about Rs. 72 lakhs is the income derived from shops in the Mill area of Bombay which comprises about 1 lakh and 50 thousand mill hands-men, women and children. If we were to exclude women and children, I would put about 1 lakh of men contributing about 72 lakhs that is 72 per year per head or roughly Rs. 6/- per head per month besides the cost of liquor. It is not only this but as a result of this the consequential losses that for at least 2 days in a month they are absent (mostly about the pay day) and for nearly 4 days they are not fit to turn out their full production. The average pay is Rs. 45/ to 50/ per month. If therefore one were to calculate on an average a loss of 3 days wages it would be about Rs. 5/ per month plus Rs. 6/ Liquor Tax and further the price of liquor this I will put at Rs. 15/ per month on this account which means about 30 to 35 per cent from their wages per month loss to them.

May I request the Labour leaders to let us know whether they have considered this serious problem and in how many meetings have they impressed upon the poor labourer about this aspect of the question? Have they explained to them the miserable condition of their families? Have they brought home to the labourer the effect of this habit on efficiency and health let alone the effect that it has on the Industry as a whole? Does it not indirectly help the foreign Industry to compete and ultimately ruin this indigous Industry which supports them

H. A. LALJEE.
Bombay, 18th April 1923.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 6.)

the foreign lawyer in case of litigation all of which the Government was best able to tackle through their consular and diplomatic services. The importation of the manufactures of Great Britain, in particular and also of her allies has been further facilitated by the artificially upheld higher exchange and the creation of credit in London of £7,500,000 of June 1927 for which India had been often assured by the Finance Member that there would be no call. We need not repeat the economic truism that foreign floatations encourge export of goods from the creditor to the debtor country. For the substantiation of the truth embodied, if it were necessary, the inquisitive may turn to the industrially mighty Germany. On account of her swollen indebtedness she has been a better customer of the industries of her creditors. German imports of American articles have risen steadily. Also the percentages of imports from Great Britain, France and Belgium have risen respectively from 5.5, 6.3, 11 per cent. in 1926 to 8.3, 11.3, 17 in 1927. As if the aforementioned were not sufficient cess from India to industrially advanced foreigners and Great Britain, the Finance Member has left a parting message of reducing the import duties at the first available surplus in the Indian Budget under the plea that the Indian revenue tariff is too high and that at the first opportunity offering or creating it should be reduced—in whose direct interests it would deflect the course of benefit he has astutely abstained from enlightening us.

INDIA'S INTERESTS SACRIFICED.

It is disagreeably surprising that while in other civilised countries and specially in the United Kingdom direct taxes (the income tax and the super-tax etc.) claim first the attention for reduction of the Chancellors of Exchequer as the savings thereby help in capitalising fresh incorporations for industrial enterprises, in India the governors with a pretence of sympathy for the consumer keep them out of sight. May be that the prescription for stimulating indigenous industries is none of their concern. But the veil is too transparent and the runner can clearly read through that their mandate paramount is to be regardful homewards only and to devise economic schemes to increase imports of the British factory productions in order to keep their own capitalised plants working and thus to lend a helping hand in further safe guarding the "Home's" industries. No matter that the Indian State servants eat the salt of India's provision they must lend their support primarily and evermore to the reduction of unemployment of British labourers. It is none of their functions to open their eyes to the growing unemployment in India though they would never miss to pique themselves upon the meagre relief doled out to the famished people of famine-stricken and flood devastated areas of sadder and frequenter occurrence. The Finance Member's utmost care, for the reduction of tariff rates in India just at a time when the tariff rates of all sovereign States of importance are far too higher—that of the United Kingdom being 33 1-3 per cent.—is thus scarcely in contemplation of India's industrial uplift. The reduction of the tariff rates will further cheapen foreign prices. This damps not only all impetus for fresh enterprise in India but scares away foreign industries from establishing in the country. The free import of machinery and parts and stores has cooled down many a forge of infant foundries. Nascent enthusiasm for a start is further nibbed by the oft-repeated intentions and resolutions only apparently altruistic, of the importer's association and Chambers of Commerce. They kill all initiative and confidence, in the maintenance of the protection to the indigenous manufacturers which even a revenue duty may give. Refusal by Government to raise the textile duty according to the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board was supported by the argument, however flimsy yet too potential, that the revenue duty of 11 per cent. afforded sufficient protection against the unfair competition from Japan. Now under the plea of tax-burdens Government desires to impair the slender help hoped for by the indigenous industries few and far between as they are. India is too often sermonised to extend her international outlook though she has scarcely been allowed the scantiest scope for her national introspection. Her so-called fiscal autonomy (really a misnomer) has been always forged outside the country. What factory productions she has to exchange and to derive a benefit from by negotiating international agreements or for the matter of that the Imperial Preference?

SHAKTI ASHRAM OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

In a statement to Press on the Shakti Ashram, Rajpur Sadhu T. L. Vaswani says:—

The Shakti Ashram of the Youth Movement opens in Rajpur on 1st May. The Ashram will work for 4-1|2 months and members will have the benefit of lectures and instruction by efficient staff. The Ashram is meant to be a spiritual family of the young,—th eyoung in years and the young in spirit. The Ashram believes that he who would serve India must help in organising youth and inspire them with faith in themselves and their power to build a new India. The Ashram is inspired by a spiritual ideal believing that while respect for matter is a spiritual quality, materialism destroys a nation and that out of the soul are the issues of life. The Ashram stresses the spiritual and national values of body-building. The Ashram is meant to be a home of simple and beautiful life situated amid beautiful Himalayan scenery. The Ashram aims at bringing together young men in a brotherhood of simple, happy, spiritual life for the service of India and the Indian Ideal. Young men including students are cordially invited to join the Ashram. Applications for admission should be sent without delay to the Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha, Delhi. The Ashram was richly blessed last year. May this year, too draw upon the Ashram rich blessing of the Lord of Love!—A.P.

The Railway Police arrested at the Lahore Railway Station three Sikhs said to have deserted from their regiment stationed at Mowshera and sent them back to their unit.—A.P.

Maymyo, April 19.—Col. D. O. Hyde, R.A.M.C., who was admitted into the British military hospital on the 18th instant died of heart-failure this morning. Funeral will take place this afternoon.—A.P.

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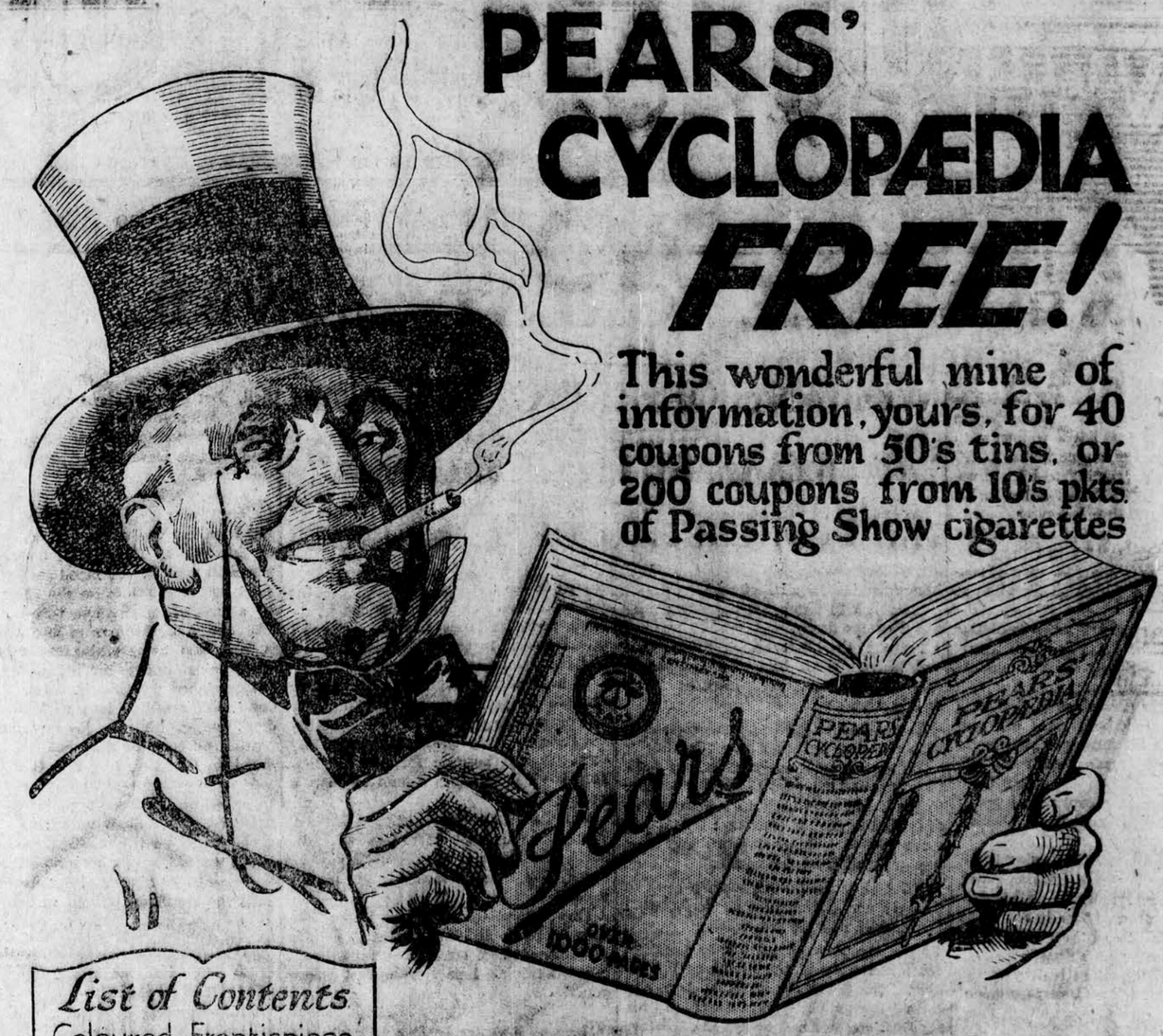

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BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 20 1928

THE
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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your commands.

SHAW--THE GREAT LOVER.

WOMAN'S OFFERING TO MAN.

"MY WEAKNESS, MY DESOLATION."

HIGH CONCEPTION OF MARRIAGE

"I have my dreams of the past, and when I think of the women I loved it is nothing like the present-day young person with legs that I see, but a woman with a long skirt and an ample bodice ....."

This was the intriguing tit-bit dropped by Mr. George Bernard Shaw in his Ibsen Centenary lecture last week.

The women Shaw loved! There is poetry in the phrase—poetry and mystery. It suggests a new Shaw—a man of sentiment and romance—behind his gibes at love and marriage.

A "Sunday Chronicle" representative attempted to draw Mr. Shaw into a further confession. But G. B. S. merely smiled enigmatically.

To the younger generation G. B. S. is a benevolent, white-haired, rich, old gentleman who put his fingers to his nose at marriage when he made Tanner say in "Man and Superman": "No man is a match for a woman, except with a poker and a pair of hob-nailed boots. Not always even then."

"But the world is now beginning to see beneath the top layers of Shavian philosophy and discover that, for all his pretence to the contrary, Shaw is a really great sentimentalist and the great lover in modern dramatic literature."

Is Shaw to go down in history as the greatest writer of tender love passages of his age?

THE LIFE FORCE.

There is nothing more tender and feeling in literature than the passionate scene between Tanner and Ann in "Man and Superman":

Tanner (seizing her in his arms):..... I love you. The Life Force enchants me: I have the whole world in my arms when I clasp you. But I am fighting for my freedom, for my honour, for myself, one and indivisable.

Ann: Your happiness will be worth them all.

Tanner: You would sell freedom and honour and self for happiness?

Ann: It will not be all happiness for me. Perhaps death.

Tanner: Oh, that clutch holds me and hurts. What have you grasped in me? Is there a father's heart as well as a mother's?

Then there is the rich tenderness of such speeches as Morell's in "Candida": "You are my wife, my mother, my sisters, you are the sum of all loving care to me"; and Candida's to Marchbanks towards the end of the play: "Now I want you to look at this boy here—my boy—spoiled from the cradle."

What Shaw makes his women say so tenderly and feelingly is no doubt what he himself feels in his heart.

Upon the portrayal of women G. B. S. has lavished the whole wealth of his genius. His Cleopatra, Candida, Ann, Eliza in "Pygmalion," and, above all, his St. Joan are destined to live in literature to the end of time.

No one but a real lover of romance could have written Caesar's parting from Cleopatra with its jewelled passionate phrases:

Come, Cleopatra: forgive me and bid me farewell, and I will send you a man, Roman from head to heel and Roman of the noblest: not old and ripe for the knife, not lean in the arms and cold in the heart, not hiding a bald head under his conqueror's laurels, not stooped with the weight of the world on his shoulders but brisk and fresh, strong and young hoping in the morning, fighting in the day, and revelling in the evening."

But nowhere more than in Morell's proud speech to Candida does Shaw reveal the great lover in his heart:

"I have nothing to offer you but my strength for your defence, my honesty of purpose for your surety, my ability and industry for your livelihood, and my authority and position for your dignity. That is all a man becomes a man to offer a woman."

And Candida's: "And you, Eugene? What do you you offer?"—with the poet's passionate declaration, "My weakness! My desolation! My heart's need!"

Then, again, the sentimental lover-like Shaw pops up in Julia's speech in "The Philanderer": "I am too miserable to argue—to think. I only know that I love you."

"STELL" AND "JOEY."

Shaw as a writer of love letters was revealed to an astonished public by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. While she was lying in bed very ill, she stated, he wrote on "the pretence of being in love with me" some "foolish, ridiculous letters."

They called each other "Stella" and "Joey."

"I shall never quite get over it, I mean the falling in love," wrote Shaw. "I haven't been quite the same since. Have you been quite the same devil? For I suppose you are a devil; they all tell me so when I go on raving about you. Well, I don't care. I have always said that it is the devil that makes the hell, but here is a devil who makes heaven. Wherefore I kiss your hands and praise Creation for you, and hope you are well, as this leaves me at present. Thank God for it.

"Stella, Stella.

"Shut your eyes against this blarneying Irish liar and actor. Read no more of his letters. He will fill his fountain pen with your heart's blood and sell your most sacred emotions on the stage. He is a mass of imagination, with no heart. His notion of a woman in love with him is one who turns white and miserable when he comes into the room, and is all one wretched reproach. Oh, don't, don't, don't fall in love with him, but don't grudge him the joy he finds in writing all sorts of wild but heartfelt, exquisite lies, lies, lies, lies. G. B. S."

After receiving a photograph of Mrs. Campbell in Bjornson's play "Beyond Human Power," Shaw wrote:

Thank you for the beautiful photograph but I should have photographed you in bed saying, "It's tempting providence" That was the finest passage in the play.

MARRIAGE SUCCESS.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell also revealed the existence of a rhyme beginning:—

Who mashed Stella?
I that rejoice
In a nice Irish voice—
I mashed Stella.
Who made her smile?
Dis very chile,
With my winks and my wile—
I made her smile.

Almost alone among the great dramatists Shaw has made a brilliant success of marriage. Thirty years ago he fell in love with and married Miss Charlotte Frances Payne-Townshend, a beautiful woman several years younger than himself. He laughingly declared he had married for money, but he and his wife are like Darby and Joan.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1928.

"Is Mrs. Arundale a vehicle?" asks the "New Times". No; she's a lady.

* * *

Sir John Simon stated to a press interviewer, "India is a real meeting-ground of the East and the West: each side has something to learn and something to teach" Yes; the former that it is a victim and the latter that it is a bully.

* * *

Thus the "Statesman": "With Mr. Arnold Bennett we may feel that the big men of the future will not necessarily be statesmen, lawyers, religious teachers, scientists, thinkers, soldiers or sailors—they will be those who can co-ordinate the powers of all these and turn them to the larger service of mankind." That is, those who pocket the profits.

* * * * *

A writer in the "Sunday Independent" has called a number of items from newspaper advertisements to show how amusing they can be. Here is one which he might add to his collection.

* * * * *

(The Advt.) WANTED:—Direct by the Head Office for a cheap Marriage Department (monthly premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 only and no medical examination) permanent good, energatic and influential Organisers, Agents and Sub-agents.

* * * * *

"Decreasing taxes and increasing revenues continue to tell the tale of Canada's buoyant financial recovery." Reverse the order and you have India's tale.

* * *

Last year the income-tax was cut (in Canada, not here) by 10 per cent. and the sales tax from 5 to 4 per cent. and this year there was a further lowering of 10 per cent. in the income-tax and of 1 per cent. in the Sales tax not to speak of customs tariff reductions. Still there is grumbling about the income-tax. Sir Basil Blackett ought to go there and find out "what the deuce" they mean!

* * * * *

Miss Mayo complains "that she had been misquoted so often by pressmen who interviewed her." This seems to be the only thing in which she has correctly represented our politicians.

* * *

"Man-made earthquakes"! No fear of any so long as some of our public men are not on their feet.

* * *

Headlines from the "Basumati": "Smitten with poverty: Md. Ali firm." I am sorry for the firm.

* * *

In a leading article of Spasms, each one a paragraph, Babu Shyam Sunder Chuckerbutty's paper says, "The physician feels that his days are no longer frozen". Evidently some confusion about the zone in which Calcutta is situated.

* * *

"At every dress parade there are plenty of scarves shown" states a European writer of feminine topics. Why, there's not much more to show—by way of apparel.

* * *

Discussing the discovery of a million-year old tooth, the "Times of India" says, "There are fears in some quarters that the tooth may have been knocked out in a pre-historic quarrel and that if civilisation is not careful we may go back to China where we began". Where's the question of going back? The British won't get out of China.

* * *

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane (according to the Bori Bunder Recorder) says: "Queen Victoria displayed magnificent foresight. She saw looming ahead Communism, Socialism and Bolshevism and she said that if people were to be kept healthy and happy they must have plenty of good and cheap beer." That's judging another country from British standards.

* * *

"Swarajya's" report of a speech by Dr. Cousins:

To express his thoughts best on "Youth and Patriotism" the lecturer gave an exposition to all that was wrapt up in that wonderful prayer of Rabindranath Tagore for his country "Where the mind is without fear, etc." and in that beautiful song "Bharat-Mataki-Jai."

* * *

A eulogy of some Maharajah appeared in the "Indian Daily Mail". At first reading Uncle Ben became angry, then grew reflective and began to chew the cud figuratively speaking.

* * *

Consequently this spate: "It could be written about any Maharajah if you employed the right sort of lick-spittle to write it. Flattery sometimes reaches such a pitch of absurdity that it becomes meaningless." The doubtless authority of a cultivated palate!

* * *

Uncle Ben conjures up a correspondent to make a request to "Mr. Editor" to open a subscription list and works up to a note of jubilant assurance "we cheerfully comply. The subscription list is now open." Then trepidation which ends in the promise. "It will be closed again to-morrow owing to the expected rush." One can quite understand that warding off undesirables is very necessary.

* * *

"In Bombay Prohibition has been a mirage since 1921, glistening tantalisingly before the eyes of the legislators and the public". Obviously a case of slight misapprehension. Prohibition in a tantalus is a contradiction in terms.

* * *

Mr. Baldwin politely calls President Wilson a fool for coining the phrase "making the world safe for democracy" and wants to make "democracy safe for the world". The most vigorous efforts in that direction are being made in India by stifling progress.

* * *

I read in the "Leader": "The Lahore Murder: Further Arrest of a Woman". How could they be satisfied with arresting her once?

* * *

More funds have been sanctioned in Behar and Orissa for reclaiming criminal tribes. Also these headlines appear in the "Statesman": "Criminal tribes: Arrest of a visitor from Allahabad." The modern synonym of casting a fellow behind the bars is reclamation.

* * *

A sample of imagery from the "East Bengal Times":

"Our provincial exchequer is always ready to rain benefits on the much favoured and pampered departments, but as regards what are pompously styled the nation-building departments it seems they lie beyond the area of the monsoon of official favour where showers are few and filful. Bap-re-bap!

* * *

Critic: "I am afraid your novel is impossible for publication."

Lady author: "But you have not read it all—I purposely stuck down several pages in the second chapter and they have not been unstuck."

Critic: "But when I see a bad egg, I don't need to eat it all."

MISS MAYO'S SWEEPING GENERALISATIONS.

DR. WANLESS' OPINION

A partial defence of Katherine Mayo's indictment of India in her book "Mother India" was made Monday night by a man who for forty years has been a missionary-doctor in that country. He was Dr. William James Wanless, a Canadian, sent to India by the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Wanless recently was knighted by King George.

Commenting on the book and conditions in India as they are to-day, Dr. Wanless said he could not look upon the custom of child marriage among the Hindus as "an unmixed evil." Physically, he added, the marriage of girls "ten years old and even younger" is bad for the race, but the moral effect, he feels, is good. He added that the girls are engaged to be married much younger and are then placed under a strict protection which guarantees a blameless life says "New York Herald Tribune".

While defending some of the charges Miss Mayo has made against India and the Hindus, Dr. Wanless held that she has not given a true picture of the country. He characterized some of her charges as "very unfair" in that they picture all India to correspond to conditions which exist only in certain localities.

"She generalizes on conditions that are more or less local," he explained. "Moreover she has not given enough credit to the reforms that India has seen, and by these I mean the reforms coming from the Hindus themselves. These people have made many advances socially."

Dr. Wanless said that Miss Mayo's statements about the reluctance of Hindu husbands to send their wives to maternity hospitals is not correct. More and more, he has found through his long medical experience, women are going to such hospitals. He emphasized the fact that they are not Christianized Indians but Indians who still cling to their Hindu religious beliefs that fill these wards.

Certain things are demanded by the families who send their women to maternity wards, but these, he explained, are chiefly a matter of permitting visitors in droves and at almost any hour. This is easily arranged, he added.

The knighthood, which Dr. Wanless recently received, was for "dintinguished medical service." The hospital he built at Miraj, where he has been constantly for forty years, is the largest hospital erected by a medical board. His duties there are not entirely medical as he takes part in the religious services.

He said the value of missionaries in India to-day is chiefly a matter of sanitation and hygiene. There are Hindu converts, though they are comparatively few, but the hygiene work of the missionaries is for all sects.

Dr. Wanless will go to his home Los Angeles within a few days.

THE NEXT STEP.

WILL DYARCHY DISAPPEAR?

REACTIONARY MAKE-BELIEVE

The London Correspondent of "The Leader," writes:—

Now that Sir John Simon's preliminary visit to India is drawing to a close, one can briefly review the impressions that are held here, with regard to its success.

From the outset one may state that there has been a growing conviction that the policy of boycott would be ineffectual. Nearly all the cablegrams and press correspondence coming from India have obviously been calculated to sthengthen this impression.

Although there are not a great number here who could pretend that the Commission has won the confidence of the Indian people it is commonly believed that hostility is less pronounced than it was a few months ago.

The latest statement in the press that comes foom the Indian News Service, is that since Sir John Simon called on Mr. Pated matters have progressed with a smoothness, indicating possibilities of co-operation between Indians and the Commission. Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar's names are given as having had several meetings with the Viceroy, and Sir John also it is stated Pandit Madan Malivaya has been interviewing the Viceroy regarding the Commission.

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE

The absence of any workable alternative to the machinery of investigation devised by the Government is alleged to have justified the appointment of a purely Parliamentary Commission, ever if there were no other substantial reasons for that course having been adopted. In what other direction can we look, it is asked for as acceptable constitution that will also work, if the Simon Commission were to be disbanded? Nothing of a tangible character has yet emerged from the numerous conferences which Indians have set on foot for grappling with th eproblem.

Many Indians, of course, will regard all this talk as reactionary make-believe. But it would be folly to ignore the fact that the decision in these matters however it may be resented, will be taken here and not in India; and considerations of British interest will continue to be factors in reading that decision.

SPECULATIONS.

There are all sorts of speculations as to what may come out of the Commission. The nature of these are very largely dependent upon the political affinities of the speculators. Most people are expecting (1) the extension of the franchise (2) a modification of dyarchy—perhaps its disappearance altogether, and (3) provincial autonomy. It is hardly likely that any great change will be sought in the structure of the Government of India, and there will probably be limitations placed upon any scheme of responsible government in the provinces.

The more or the less will depend, in the opinion of some observers, upon the extent to which the Commissioners are able to enlist the co-operation of others. There are not a few of India's friends here who believe that if the Indian leaders were to come into line with the Commission (having made their protest) a larger measure of self-government would be secured than can ever be gained by an unwavering boycott.

It is urged by some, that as persistense in the present Nationalist attitude is bound in the long run to be unavailing, the wiser course would be to make the best of a bad job, and refrain from carrying matters to an extreme. At no distant date we shall see a new constitution in operation, and then it is said, most of those who are now supporting the boycott will have no alternative but to join in working it or submit to political extinction.

JUDGE AND "WICKED VANITY OF WOMEN"

HYSTERICS OVER CLOTHES THEY CANNOT AFFORD

The following is from the "Daily Chronicle" of the 22nd ultimo:—

"One woman sobbing and another in hysterics, and all through this wicked vanity of buying clothes they cannot afford to pay for. Oh, the misery it causes! exclaimed Judge Sir Alfred Tobin at Westminister County Court yesterday.

Mrs. Anetta Rava was suing Mrs. Ethel Pearson for £15 15s., the price of an evening cloak.

After Mrs. Pearson had burst into teaers, Mrs. Reveley said Mrs. Pearson ordered the cloak for her, but it did not fit and she left it with Mrs. Pearson.

Sobbing, Mrs. Reveley said she did not want to take the part of anyone and offered to pay £12 12s. for the cloak. It appeared, however, that it had been lost in the post.

Judge Tobin directed that the money should be held by Mrs. Rava's solicitors pending the finding of the cloak.

ULSTER PREMIER'S SALARY

"AS BIG AS MR. BALDWIN'S"

The Belfast correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" cabled to that paper:—

In the Northern Ireland House of Commons this afternoon during a debate on a supplementary estimate the Opposition made a strong attack on the Government for extravagance. Mr. Beattie, Socialist, who moved a reduction of the estimate, asserted that the salares of Ministers and officials of the House were far too high. Viscunt Craigavon, the Prime Minister, he said, had a salary of £8,200 per annum and £1,750 per year for contingencies, or, in other words, pocket money, almost as much as that received by Mr. Baldwin, which was £5,000.

Mr. Beattie added that the salary of the Prime Minister of Canada, which was 661 times the size of Northern Ireland, was only £3,000. He asserted that Viscount Craigavon cost the tax-payers £35 per hour for the time he spent in that House.

Viscount Craigavon, in reply, said that salaries were fixed by a select committee of private members of the House and that the Government had nothing to do with them. Every member of the Government spent his whole time in looking after his department. If, however, the salaries were reduced there would be no financial advantage to Northern Ireland, as the money saved would go to swell the contribution from Northern Ireland to the cost of the Imperial services.

The amendment was supported by several Nationalists, but was defeated on a division.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Wheat crop slightly damaged by adverse winds in Kashmore Taluka.

Gujarat.—Condition of standing crops good. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Slight rain during week in Kanara. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water sufficient.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Slight rain during week in Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in some places and completed in others. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts of Poona and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar.

Southern Maratha Country States.—Slight rain during week at some places in the Kolhapur State. Supply of drinking water inadequate in Kundgol Taluka of Jamkhandi State.

Harvesting of rabi crops and picking of cotton in progress in some places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—

Sind 29 to 56; Gujarat 21 to 41; Konkan 25 to 45; Deccan 5 to 47; Karnatak 10 to 32.

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